The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON,* having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN, DENTIST, No. 223 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in the JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r. Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept onhand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 118.]

SEC. 192. That the compensation for publishing the list of non-delivered letters shall in no case exceed one cent for each letter published.

SEC. 193. That all letters published as non delivered shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, to be accounted for as part of the postal revenue.

SEC. 194. That the Postmaster General may regulate the period during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post-office, and when they shall be returned to the dead letter office; and he may make regulations for their return from the dead-letter office to the writers, when they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed.

SEC. 195. That all domestic letters, deposited in any post-office for mailing, on which the postage is wholly unpaid or paid less than one full rate as required by law, except letters lawfully free, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and-marines in the service of the United States, shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead-letter office in Washington: *Provided*, That in large cities and adjacent districts of dense population having two or more post offices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices, which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 196. That dead letters containing valuable inclosures shall be registered in the dead letter office; and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents thereof shall be disposed of, and a careful account shall be kept of the amount realized in each case, which shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or the sender, for four years from the registry thereof; and all other letters of value or of importance to the party addressed or to the writer, and which cannot be returned to either, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 197. That the action of the postoffice department respecting foreign dead letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

SEC. 198. That when the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse upon the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned to him without additional charge for postage, and if not then delivered shall be treated as a dead letter.

SEC. 199. That prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one postofficeto another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage.

SEC. 200. That all the waters of the United States shall be post roads during the time the mail is carried thereon, as provided in section two hundred and nineteen.

SEC. 201. That all railways and parts of railways which are now or hereafter may be put in operation are hereby declared to be post roads.

SEC. 202. That all canals during the time the mail is carried thereon are hereby declared to be post roads.

SEC. 203. That all plank roads during the time the mail is carried thereon are hereby declared to be post roads.

SEC. 204. That the road on which the mail is carried to supply any court house which may be without a mail, as provided in section two hundred and sixteen, and the road on which the mail is carried, under section two hundred and twenty-one, providing for extending the line of posts, shall, during the time such mail is carried thereon, be post roads.

SEC. 205. That all letter carrier routes established in any city or town, for the collection and delivery of mail matter by carriers, are hereby declared to be post roads.

SEC. 206. That when there is more than one road between places designated by law for a post road, the Postmaster General may direct which shall be considered the post road.

SEC. 207. That the Postmaster General may change the terminus of post roads connecting with or intersecting railways when the service can be thereby improved.

SEC. 208. That whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, the revenues collected, or the laws maintained on any post road, he may discontinue the service on such road or any part thereof until the same can be safely restored.

SEC. 209. That the Postmaster General may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post office; but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, it shall be his duty to report the same to Congress at its meeting next thereafter, and said service shall cease at the end of the next session of Congress, unless said route is established a post route by Congress.

SEC. 210. That the Postmaster General shall arrange the railway routes on which the mail is carried, including those in which the service is partly by railway and partly by steamboat, into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed at which they are carried, and the frequency and importance of the service, so that each railway company shall receive, as far as practicable, a proportionate and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed.

SEC. 211. That the pay for carrying the mail on any railway of the first class shall not exceed three hundred dollars per mile per annum; on any railway of the second class it shall not exceed one hundred dollars per mile per annum; and on any railway of the third class it shall not exceed fifty dollars per mile per annum; but if one-half the service on any railway is required to be performed in the night time, the Postmaster General may pay twenty five per centum in addition to the above maximum rates.

SEC. 212. That if the Postmaster General is unable to contract for carrying the mail on any railway route at a compensation not exceeding the maximum rates herein provided, or for what he may deem a reasonable and fair compensation, he may separate the letter mail from the other mail, and contract, either with or without advertising, for carrying such letter mail by horse express or otherwise, at the greatest speed that can reasonably be obtained, and for carrying the other mail in wagons, or otherwise, at a slower rate of speed.

SEC. 213. That every railway company carrying the mail shall carry on any train which may run over its road, and without extra charge therefor, all mailable matter directed to be carried thereon, with the person in charge of the same.

SEC. 214. That all railway companies to which the United States have furnished aid by grant of lands, right of way, or otherwise, shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and, until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 215. That the Postmaster General shall provide for carrying the mail on all post roads established by law, as often as he, having due regard to productiveness and other circumstances, may think proper.

SEC. 216. That the Postmaster General shall cause a mail to be carried from the nearest postoffice on any established post road to the court house of any county in the United States which is without a mail.

SEC. 217. That the Postmaster General may contract for carrying the mail on the navigable canals of the several States, when, in his opinion, the public interest or convenience requires it.

SEC. 218. That the Postmaster General may contract for carrying the mail on any plank road in the United States, when the public interest or convenience requires it.

SEC. 219. That the Postmaster General may cause the mail to be carried in any steamboat or other vessel used as a packet on any of the waters of the United States.

SEC. 220. That the Postmaster General may, if he deem it for the public interest, make contracts for any period not exceeding one year, for carrying the mail in steamships between any of the ports of the United States.

SEC. 221. That the Postmaster General may enter into contracts for extending the line of posts to supply mails to postoffices not on any established route, and, as a compensation for carrying the mail under such contracts, may allow not exceeding two-thirds of the salary paid to the postmaster at such special offices.

SEC. 222. That the master of any vessel of the United States, bound from any port there in to any foreign port, or from any foreign port to any port of the United States, shall, before clearance, receive on board and securely convey all such mails as the postoffice department, or any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, shall offer; and he shall promptly deliver the same, on arriving at the port of destination, to the proper officer, for which he shall receive two cents for every letter so delivered; and upon the entry of every such vessel returning from any foreign port, the master thereof shall make oath or affirmation that he has promptly delivered all the mail placed on board said vessel before clearance from the United States; and if he shall fail to make such oath or affirmation, the said vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel of the United States.

SEC. 223. That the master of any steamboat passing between ports or places in the United States, and arriving at any such port or place where there is a postoffice, shall deliver to the postmaster, within three hours after his arrival, if in the day time, and if at night, within two hours after the next sunrise, all letters and packets brought by him, or within his power or control and not relating to the cargo, addressed to or destined forsuch port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster two cents for each letter or packet so delivered, unless the same is carried under a contract for carrying the mail; and for every failure to so deliver such letters and packets, the master or owner of said steamboat shall forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 224. That the Postmaster General may pay, to the master or owner of any vessel not regularly employed in carrying the mail, two cents for each letter carried by such vessel between ports or places in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port in the United States; but all such letters shall be deposited in the postoffice at the port of arrival.

SEC. 225. That any person who shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, not actually used in carrying the mail, the "United States mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import; any person who shall give notice, by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, is used in carrying the mail, when the same is not actually so used, every person so offending, or wilfully aiding or abetting therein, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 226. That every route agent, postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next postoffice at which he arrives; but no fees shall be allowed him therefor.

SEC. 227. That any person concerned in carrying the mail, who shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 228. That no person shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods, over any post route which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried; and every person so offending, or aiding or assisting therein, for each offence, forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 229. That the owner of every stage coach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, which shall, with the knowledge of any owner, in whole or in part, or with the knowledge or connivance of the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of the same, convey any person acting or employed as a private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, and actually in possession of the same for the purpose of conveying them contrary to the spirit, true intent, and meaning of this law, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 230. That no person shall transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or deliver to any agent of such unlawful express, or deposit, or cause to be deposited, at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transmitted, any letter or packet, and for every such offence the party so offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 231. That no stage coach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel which regularly performs trips at stated periods on any post route, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town or place between which the mail is regularly carried, shall carry, otherwise than in the mail, any letters or packets, except such as relate to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stage coach, railway car, or other vehicle, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty nine; and for every such offense the owner of the stage coach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge thereof, and not at the time owner of the whole or any part thereof, shall in like manner forfeit and pay for every such offence fifty dollars.

SEC. 232. That no person shall carry any letter or packet on board any vessel which carries the mail otherwise than in such mail, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty-nine; and for every such offence the party offending shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 233. That no vessel departing from the United States for any foreign port shall receive on board or convey any letter or packet originating in the United States which has not been regularly received from the postoffice at the port of departure, and which does not relate to the cargo of said vessel, except as provided in section two hundred and thirty nine; and every collector, or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances, shall require from the master of said vessel, as a condition of clearance, an oath or affirmation that he has not received on board, has not under his care or control, and will not receive or convey any letter or packet contrary to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 234. That no vessel arriving within any port or collection district of the United States shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters on board are delivered at the nearest post office, and the master thereof has signed and sworn to the following declaration, before the collector or other proper customs officer:

"I, A. B., master of the ——, arriving from ——, and now lying in the port of ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered, at the post office at ——, every letter, and every bag, packet or parcel of letters, which were on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control."

And any master who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, one-half to the officer making the seizure, and the other to the use of the United States.

SEC. 235. That any special agent of the Post Office Department, when instructed by the postmaster general to make examinations and seizures, and the collector or other customs officer of any port without special instructions shall carefully search all vessels for letters which may be on board or which have been conveyed contrary to law.

SEC. 236. That any special agent of the post office department, collector, or other customs officer, or United States marshal or his deputy may at all times seize all letters and bags, packets or parcels, containing letters which are being carried contrary to law on board any vessel or on any post route, and convey the same to the nearest post office, or may, by the direction of the postmaster general or secretary of the treasury, detain them until two months after the final determination of all suits and proceedings which may, at any time within six months after such seizure, be brot' against any person for sending or carrying such letters.

SEC. 237. That every package or parcel seized by any special agent of the post office department, collector, or other customs officer, or United States marshal or his deputies, in which any letter is unlawfully concealed, shall be forfeited to the United States, and the same proceedings may be had to enforce the forfeiture as are authorized in respect to goods, wares, and merchandise forfeited for violation of the revenue laws; and all laws for the benefit and protection of customs officers making seizures for violating the postal laws.

SEC. 238. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters or packets by private hands without compensation, or by special messenger employed for the particular occasion only.

SEC. 239. That all letters inclosed in stamped envelopes (the postage stamp in every case being of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail) may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by mail, provided such envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter cannot be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope. But the postmaster general may suspend the operation of this section upon any mail route where the public interest may require such suspension.

SEC. 240. That when the amount of mail matter to be carried on any mail route is so great as to seriously retard the progress or endanger the security of the letter mail, or materially increase the cost of carriage at the ordinary rate of speed, the postmaster general may provide for the separate carriage of the letter mail at the usual rate of speed; but the other mail matter shall not be delayed any more than is absolutely necessary, having due regard to the cost of expedition and the means at his disposal for effecting the same.

SEC. 241. That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 242. That any ferryman who shall delay the passage of the mail by willful neglect or refusal to transport the same across any ferry shall, for every ten minutes such mail may be so delayed, forfeit and pay ten dollars.

SEC. 243. That before making any contract for carrying the mail, other than those herein after excepted, the postmaster general shall give public notice by advertising once a week for six weeks in one or more, not exceeding five, newspapers published in the State or Territory where the service is to be performed, one of which shall be published at the seat of government of such State or Territory; and such notice shall describe the route, the time at which the mail is to be made up, the time at which it is to be delivered, and the frequency of the service; and the postmaster general shall direct, by special order in each case, the newspapers in which mail lettings, or other proposals relative to the business of his Department, shall be advertised, and no publisher shall be paid for such advertisements without having been requested by the postmaster general to publish the same.

SEC. 244. That proposals for carrying the mail shall be delivered sealed, and so kept until the bidding is closed, and shall then be opened and marked in the presence of the postmaster general, and one of the Assistant Postmasters General, or of two of the Assistant Postmasters General, or of any other two officers of the Department, to be designated by the postmaster general; and any bidder may withdraw his bid at any time before twenty four hours previous to the time fixed for the opening of proposals, by serving upon the postmaster general, or the second assistant postmaster general, notice in writing of such withdrawal.

SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and undertaking that, within such time after the bid is accepted as the postmaster general may prescribe, the bidder will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed; and no proposals shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

SEC. 246. That each bid for carrying the mail hereafter have affixed to it the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths that he has the ability pecuniarily to fulfil his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes said guarantors pecuniarly responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bidder's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder.

SEC. 247. That any postmaster or other officer of the post office department who shall affix his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guarantors or sureties before the guaranty or contract is signed by the guarantors or sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or illusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 248. That the postmaster general shall have recorded, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a true and faithful abstract of all proposals made to him for carrying the mail, giving the name of the party offering, the terms of the offer, the sum to be paid, and the time the contract is to continue; and he shall put on file and preserve the originals of all such proposals.

SEC. 249. That all contracts for carrying the mail shall be in the name of the United States, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security thereof; but the postmaster general shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who has wilfully or negligently failed to perform a former contract.

SEC. 250. That no contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bind for any such contract; and if any person so offending is a contractor for carrying the mail, his contract may be annulled; and for the first offense the person so offending shall be disqualified to contract for carrying the mail for five years, and for the second offense shall be forever disqualified.

SEC. 251. That after any regular bidder or contractor for the transportation of the mail upon any route shall have failed to enter into contract, and commence the performance thereof as herein provided, the postmaster general shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, who will enter into a contract and perform the same, unless the postmaster general shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall re-advertise such service. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made the contract may, in the discretion of the postmaster general, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same or other contractors shall be made by the postmaster general. The postmaster general may contract, without advertisement, for a period not to exceed twelve months, for the carriage of the mail on such route during the time that shall necessarily elapse between the failure of either of the accepted bidders to enter into a contract and the time when the next accepted bidder under the old or a new advertisement shall enter upon his contract; and the difference between the price proposed in the accepted bid and that paid for intermediate service shall be charged to the failing bidder or bidders, and may be recovered in the name of the United States for the use of the post office department, in an action on the case. And when the contract shall be made and concluded, the difference between the accepted bid of the failing bidders and the amount payable under the contract for the service of two years shall be forthwith charged against the failing bidder or bidders; and an action for such sum in the nature of liquidated damages shall accrue to the United States for the use of the post office department immediately upon the execution of the final contract. And both causes of action mentioned in this section may be joined in one suit.

SEC. 252. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his sureties, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the postmaster general upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made; and in case of new service, not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid, if the bid exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 254. That any person or persons bidding for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and receiving an award of the contract for such service, who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the postmaster general in due form, and perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 255. That the postmaster general, whenever he may deem it consistent with the public interest, may accept new surety upon any contract existing or hereafter made for carrying the mails, in substitution for and release of any existing surety.

SEC. 256. That no contract for carrying the mail shall be made for a longer term than four years, and no contract for carrying the mail on the sea shall be made for a longer term than two years.

SEC. 257. That whenever, by reason of any error, omission, or other cause, any route which should properly be advertised for the regular letting is omitted, it shall be the duty of the postmaster general to advertise the same as soon as the error or omission shall be discovered, and the proposals for such route shall be opened as soon as possible after the other proposals in the same contract section; and the contract made under such supplementary advertisement shall run, as nearly as possible, from the beginning to the end of the regular contract term, and, during the time necessarily lost by reason of such error, omission, or other cause, the postmaster general shall provide for the carrying of the mail on such route at as low rate as possible, without advertising.

SEC. 258. That whenever it becomes necessary to change the terms of an existing contract for carrying the mail otherwise than as provided in sections two hundred and sixty and two hundred and sixty one, notice thereof shall be given and proceedings had thereon the same as at the letting of original contracts.

SEC. 259. That no person whose bid for carrying the mail is accepted shall receive any pay until he has executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the Department.

SEC. 260. That compensation for additional service in carrying the mail shall not be in excess of the exact proportion which the original compensation bears to the original service; and when any such additional service is ordered, the sum to be allowed therefor shall be expressed in the order, and entered upon the books of the Department: and no compensation shall be paid for any additional regular service rendered before the issuing of such order.

SEC. 261. That no extra allowance shall be made for any increase of expedition in carrying the mail unless thereby the employment of additional stock and carriers is made necessary, and in such case the additional compensation shall bear no greater proportion to the additional stock and carriers necessarily employed than the compensation in the original contract bears to the stock and carriers necessarily employed in its execution.

SEC. 262. That the Postmaster General shall deliver to the Auditor for Post office Department, within sixty days after the making of any contract for carrying the mail, a duplicate copy thereof.

SEC. 263. That the Postmaster General, after advertising for proposal, may enter into contracts or make suitable arrangements for transporting the mail through any foreign country, between any two points in the United States, and such transportation shall be by the speediest, safest, and most economical route; and all contracts therefor may be revoked whenever any new road or canal shall be opened affording a speedier, more economical, and equally safe transportation between the same points; but in case of the revocation of any such contract, a fair indemnity shall be awarded to the contractor.

SEC. 264. That the Postmaster General may contract with the owner or master of any steamboat plying upon the waters of the United States, or of any steamship or other vessel plying between ports of the United States, for carrying the mail for any length of time less than four years, and without advertising for proposals therefor, whenever the public interests and convenience will thereby be promoted; but the price paid for such shall in no case be greater than the average price paid under the last preceding or then existing regular contract on the same route.

SEC. 265. That the Postmaster General may enter into contracts for carrying the mail, with railway companies, without advertising for bids therefor; and the Postmaster General may allow any railroad company with whom he may contract for the carrying of the United States mail, and who furnish railway post office cars for the transportation of the mail, such additional compensation beyond that now allowed by law as he may think fit, not exceeding, however, fifty per centum of the said rates.

SEC. 266. That the Postmaster General may make deductions from the pay of contractors, for failures to perform service according to contract, and impose fines upon them for other delinquencies. He may deduct the price of the trip in all cases where the trip is not performed; and not exceeding three times the price if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier.

SEC. 267. That the Postmaster General may, after advertising for proposals, enter into contracts for the transportation of the mail between the United States and any foreign country whenever the public interests will thereby be promoted.

SEC. 268. That the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, shall be transported in steamships; but the Postmaster General may have such transportation performed by sailing vessels when the service can be facilitated thereby.

SEC. 269. That for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign port, or between ports of the United States touching at a foreign port, the Postmaster General may allow as compensation, if by a United States steamship, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign steamship or by a sailing vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage, on the mail so transported.

SEC. 270. That the Postmaster General may impose fines on contractors for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country, for any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in the departure of such mail, or the the performance of the trip; but the fine for any one default shall not exceed one half the contract price for the trip.

SEC. 271. That no contractor for transporting the mail within or between the United States and any foreign country shall assign or transfer his contract, and all such assignments or transfers shall be null and void.

SEC. 272. That every contract for transporting the mail between the United States and any foreign country shall contain, besides the usual stipulation for the right of the Postmaster General to discontinue the same, the further stipulation that it may be terminated by Congress

SEC. 273. That the postmaster General may, by and with the advice and consent of the President, make any arrangements which may be deemed just and expedient for allowing the mails of Canada, or any other country adjoining the United States, to be transported over the territory of the United States from one point in such country to any other point in the same, at the expense of the country to which the mail belongs, upon obtaining a like privilege for the transportation of the United States mail through the country to which the privilege is granted; but such privilege may at any time be annulled by the President or Congress from and after one month succeeding the day on which notice of the act of the President or Congress is given to the chief executive or head of the postoffice department of the country whose privilege is to be annulled.

SEC. 274. That every foreign mail shall, while being transported across the territory of the United States under the provisions of the preceding section, be deemed and taken to be a mail of the United States, so far as to make any violation thereof, or depredation thereon, or offense in respect thereto, or any part therof, an offense of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the said mail was a mail of the United States; and in any indictment for any such offense, the said mail, or any part thereof, may be alleged to be, and on the trial of any such indictment it shall be deemed and held to be, a mail or part of a mail of the United States.

SEC. 375. That the Postmaster General or the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to empower the consuls of the United States to pay the foreign postage on such letters destined for the United States as may be detained at the ports of foreign countries for the nonpayment of postage, which postage shall be by the consul marked as paid by him, and the amount thereof shall be collected in the United States as other postage, on the delivery of the letters, and repaid to said consul, or credited on his account at the State Department.

SEC. 276. That the Postmaster General, under the direction of the President of the United States, is hereby authorized and empowered to charge upon, and collect from, all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port of the United States, in any foreign packetship or other vessel, the same rate or rates of charge for American postage which the government to which such foresgn packet or other vessel belongs imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or vessels as the postage of such government, and at any time to revoke the same; and it shall be the duty of all custom house officers and other United States agents designated or appointed for that purpose to enforce or carry into effect the foregoing provisions and to aid or assist in the collection of such postage; and to that end it shall be lawful for such officers and agents, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more respectable persons, being citizens of the United States, any package or packages supposed to contain mailable matter found on board such packets or other vessels or elsewhere, and to prevent, if necessary, such packets or other vessels from entering, breaking bulk, or making clarance until such letters or other mailable matter are duly delivered into the United States post-office.

SEC. 277. That all letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any part of the United States by any foreign packet or ship, except such sealed letters relating to said ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignees, of said ship or other vessel, shall be so subject to postage charge as aforsaid, whether addressed to any person in the United States or elsewhere, provided it is done by the packet or other ship of a foreign country imposing postage on letters or mailable matter conveyed to or from such country by any packet or other ship of the United States; and such letters or other mailable matter carried in foreign packet ships or other vessels, except such unsealed letters relating to the ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof, as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, as aforsaid, are hereby required to be delivered into the United States post office by the master or commanders of all such packets or other vessels when arriving, and to be taken from a United States postoffice when departing, and the postage pasd thereon justly chargeable by this act; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying said letters or any letters intended to be conveyed in any ship or vessel of such foreign country over or across the United States, or any portion thereof, the party offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offense.

SEC. 278. Thrt any person who shall willfully or maliciously injure, deface, or destroy any mailmatter, deposited in any letterbox, pillarbox or other receptacle established by authority of the Postmaster General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall willfully aid or assist in injuring such mail matter, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more three years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 279. That any person employed in any department of the postal service who shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy anyletter, packet, bag, or mail of letters intrusted to him, or shall come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any mail carrier, mail messenger, route-agent, letter carrier, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any postoffice established by authority of the postmaster General, and which shall contain any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue-stamp, postage-stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, money order, certificste of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or if any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any banknote, bank postbill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter or credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement, whatsoever, for or relaling to the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing; any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof; any copy of the record of any judgment or decree in any court of law or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon; any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or writing representing the same; any such person who shall steal or take any of the things aforsaid out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters which shall have come into his possession, either in the regular course of his official duties, or in any other manner whatever, and provided the same shall not have been delivered to the party to whom it is directed, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 280. That the fact that any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters shall have been deposited in any postoffice or branch postoffice established by authority of the postmaster General, or in any other authorized depository for mail matter, or in charge of an postmaster, assistant, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger employed in any department of the postal service, shall be taken and held to be evidence that the same was "intended to be conveyed by mail" within the meaning of this statute.

SEC. 281. That any person who shall steal the mail, or steal or take from or out of any mail, or post office, branch post office, or other authorized depository for mail matter, any letter or packet; any person who shall take the mail, or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any post office, branch post office, or other authorized depository for mail matter, with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and open, embezzle or destroy, any such mail, letter, or package which shall contain any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue stamp, postage stamp, stamped envelope, money order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent thereof, of any description whatever; any bank note, bank post-bill, bill of exchange, or note of assignment of stock in the funds; any letter of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, selling stock in the funds, or collecting the interest thereof; any letter of credit, note, bond, warrant, draft, bill, promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement whatsoever for or relating to the payment or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter or thing; any person who shall, by fraud or deception, obtain from any person having custody thereof, any such mail, letter or packet containing any such article of value aforesaid, every such person, not being employed in any department of the postal service shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 282 That any person who shall be accessory after the fact to the offense of stealing or taking any letter, postal card, or other mail matter, or any inclosure therein, or to any other offense against the postal laws, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding five years; and any accessory after the fact may be tried, convicted, and punished in the district in which his offense was committed, though the principal offense may have been committed in another district; and such trial, conviction, and punishment may be before that of the principal offender, when such principal offender has fled from justice or cannot be arrested to be put on trial.

SEC. 283. That any person who shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing any note, bond, draft, check, warrant, revenue stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, money order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation or security of the government, or of any officer or fiscal agent therefore, of any description whatever; or from any person having custody thereof, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be confined at hard labor not exceeding five years; and such offender may be tried, convicted, and punished without the principal offender being first tried, when principal offender has fled from justice or cannot be found to be put on trial.

SEC. 284. That any person employed in any department of the postal service who shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed. shall on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not exceeding fifty dollars. And if any other person shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him, and not being authorized to open or receive the same, every such person shall on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not exceeeding twenty dollars. And any person who shall take or steal any mail or package of newspapers from any postoffice, or from any person having in custody thereof, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding three months.

SEC. 285. That any person who shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person entrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five nor more than ten years.

SEC. 286. That any person who shall be accessory after the fact to any robbery of the carrier, agent, or other person entrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

SEC 287 That any person who shall attempt to rob the mail by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him or his horse, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and shall not effect such robbery, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor not less than two nor more than ten years.

SEC 288 That any person who shall have taken charge of the mail and shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post office at the termination of the route, or to some unknown mail carrier, messenger, agent, or other employee of the Post Office Department authorized to receive the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

SEC 289 That all laws defining punishment for depredations committed upon the mail shall extend to and have full force in the Indian country.

SEC 290 That any person who shall steal, purloin, embezzle any mail bag or other property in use by or belonging to the Post-office Department, or who shall, for any lucre, gain, or convenience, appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or who shall, for any lucre or gain, convey away any such property to the hinderance or detriment of the public service; every such person, his aiders, abettors, and counsellors, shall, if the value of the property be twenty five dollars or more, be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, for every such offense, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years; and if the value of the property be less than twenty five dollars. the party offending shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or be fined not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 291, That any person who shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any mailbag, pouch, or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or who draw or break any staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto, with intent to rob or steal any such mail, or to render the same insecure, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not less than one nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 292. That any person who shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretense, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretense, any key suited to any lock adopted by the postoffice department, and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof; any person who shall knowingly and unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited, or knowingly aid or assist in making, forging, or counterfeiting, any such key; any person who shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key, with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; any person engaged as contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail locks or keys, who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by said department, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized, under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the postoffice department, to receive the same, (unless the person receiving is the contractor for furnishing the same, or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent for such manufacturer,) every such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years.

SEC. 293. That any person who shall forcibly break into, or attempt to break into any postoffice, or any building used in whole or in part as a postoffice, with intent to commit therein larceny or other depredation, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the case, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 294. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause to procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both of said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 295. That if any offence shall be committed in any place which has been, or shall hereafter be, ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offence is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is or may be situated, now in force, provided for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent appeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offence in any of the courts of the United States.

SEC. 296. That if any postmaster, or other person authorized by the Postmaster General to receive the postage of letters, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage, or gratuity, or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, one hundred dollars.

SEC. 297. That if any person employed in any department of the postoffice establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use, or cause to be used, in prepayment of postage and postage stamp, postal card, or stamped envelope issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster General, which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove, or attempt to remove, the canceling or defacing marks from any such postage stamp, or stamped envelope, or postal card, with intent to use, or cause the use of the same, a second time, or to sell, or offer to sell, the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail matter deposited in or received at a postoffice the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell, or offer to sell, the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

SEC. 298. That if any person not employed in any department of the postoffice establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offenses described in the preceding section, every such person shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for each offence, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 299. That the Postmaster General of the United States may empower, by a letter of authorization under his hand, to be filed among the records of his department, any special agent or other officer of the postoffice establishment to make searches for mailable matter transported in violation of law; and that the agent or officer so authorized may open and search any car or vehicle passing, or lately before having passed, from any place at which there is a postoffice of the United States to any other such place, and any box, package, or packet, being, or lately before having been, in such car or vehicle, and any store or house (other than a dwelling house) used or occupied by any common carrier or transportation company in which such box, package, or packet may be contained, whenever said agent or officer has reason to believe that mailable matter, transported contrary to law, may therein be found.

SEC. 300. That the Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person, firm, or corporation is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or in conducting any other scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any postmaster to any such person, firm, or corporation of any postal money order drawn to the order or in favor of him or of them, and may provide by regulations for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money orders. And the Postmaster General may also, upon like evidence, instruct postmasters at any postoffices at which registered letters shall arrive directed to any such person, firm, or corporation, to return all such registered letters to the postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside of said letters; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself.

SEC. 301. That if any person having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or be effected by either opening or intending to open correspondence or communication with any other person, (whether resident within or outside of the United States,) by means of the postoffice establishment of the United States, or by inciting such other person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, in and for executing such scheme or artifice, (or attempting so to do,) place any letter or packet in any postoffice of the United States, or take or receive any therefrom, such person, so misusing the postoffice establishment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, with or without such imprisonment, as the court shall direct, not exceeding eighteen calendar months. The indictment, information, or complaint may severally charge offenses to the number of three when committed within the same six calendar months; but the court thereupon shall give a single sentence, and shall proportion the punishment especially to the degree in which the abuse of the postoffice establishment enteters as an instrument into such fraudulent scheme and device.

SEC. 302. That all letters, packets, or other matter which may be seized or detained for violation of law shall be returned to the owner or sender of the same, or otherwise disposed of as the Postmaster General may direct.

SEC. 303. That all suits arising under the postal laws, or the regulations of the Postmaster General pursuant thereto, shall be instituted in the name of the United States of America, and the demands in such suits shall have all the privileges and priorities in adjudication and payment secured by law to other claims of the United States.

SEC. 304. That all causes of action arising under the postal laws may be sued, and all offenders against the same may be prosecuted, before the circuit or district courts of the United States.

SEC. 305. That all causes of action arising under the postal laws may be sued, and all offenders of the same may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial courts of the several States and Territories having competent jurisdiction by the laws thereof, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of prosecutions where the punishments are of as great extent; and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution as in other cases.

SEC. 306. That in all suits or causes arising under the postal laws the court shall proceed to trial and render judgment the first term after commencement of suit; but whenever service of process shall not be made at least twenty days previous to the return day of such term, the defendant shall be entitled to one continuance, if on his statement the court shall deem it expedient; and if said defendant shall make affidavit that he has a claim against the Postoffice Department, which has been submitted to and disallowed by the auditor for said Department, and shall specify such claim in his affidavit, and that he could not be prepared for trial at such term for want of evidence, the court, being satisfied in these respects, may grant a continuance until the next succeding term.

SEC. 307. That no claim for a credit shall be allowed upon the trial of any suit for delinquency against a postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employee of the Postoffice Department, unless the same shall have been presented to the Auditor for said Department and by him disallowed, in whole or in part, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is at the time of trial, in possession of vouchers not before in his power to procure, and that he was prevented from exhibiting to the said Auditor a claim for such credit by some unavoidable accident.

SEC. 308. That in all suits for balance due the Postoffice Department, interest thereon shall be recovered from the time of the default until payment at the rate of six per centum per annum.

SEC. 309. That in the prosecution of any suit for money due the Postoffice Department, the United States attorney shall obey the directions which may be given him by the Department of Justice; and immediately after the end of every term of any court in which any suit has been pending, said attorney shall forward to the Department of Justice a statement of any judgment or order made, or step taken in the same, during such term, accompanied by a certificate of the clerk, showing the parties to and amount of every such judgment, with such other information as the Department of Justice may require. And the said attorney shall direct speedy and effectual execution upon said judgment, and the United States marshal to whom the same is directed shall make returns of the proceedings thereon to the Department of Justice at such times as it may direct.

SEC. 310. That when proceedings at law for money due the Postoffice Department shall be fruitless, the said department of Justice may direct the institution of a suit in chancery in any United States district or circuit court, to set aside fraudulent conveyances or trusts, or attach debts due the defendant, or obtain any proper exercise of the powers of equity to have satisfaction of any judgment against such defendant.

SEC. 311. That in case of delinquency of any postmaster, contractor, or other officer, agent, or employee of the Postoffice Department, in which suit may be brought, the Auditor for said Department shall forward to the Department of Justice certified copies of all papers in his office tending to sustain the claim.

SEC. 312. That copies of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and of any papers pertaining to the accounts, in the office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, and transcripts from the money order account books of said office, when certified by the Auditor under the seal of his office,

(Concluded on fourth page)

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 23, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.
W. D. Forten, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. W. J. Colegrove.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jesse Merrill.
4. Henry Bumm.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilson.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroeder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Lloyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. Jones Patterson.
12. Leander M. Milton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

GRANT AS A CIVILIAN.

That General Grant is not a flippant talker (says the Boston *Globe*), like the irrepressible Greeley, is very true, and the coalition papers are constantly making this reticence of the President the subject of their petty ridicule. It is quite probable that he has no taste or inclination for such egotistical displays, and very little faith in their efficacy in influencing the popular judgment. In this respect there is a wide difference between him and Mr. Greeley. The latter has an overweening confidence in his powers of oratory, and is never so well pleased as when he can get before an audience and air his vocabulary. He is exceedingly vain of his oratorical capacity, and is more than willing to speechify at all times and upon all subjects. Even his candidacy for the highest office in the government imposes no restraint of prudence or delicacy upon him, but rather stimulates his talking propensity. Accordingly we see him rushing off into the New England and Middle States, and scattering his commonplace babble among the crowds who are drawn by curiosity to see the show of a garrulous candidate for President begging votes for himself.

Gen. Grant is no such man as this, and it is all the better for the country that it is so; for that incontinence of speech which runs to incessant and inconsiderate stump speaking is no test of statesmanship, and is seldom associated with high civil or military qualities. When occasion requires, General Grant can speak, and his brief and pointed utterances are to the point. He has at times said more in a few words than could be extracted from Greeley's infinity of language by boiling down and compressing all that he has ever spoken or written. When Grant said to the enemy, "The only terms are unconditional surrender," he made a speech which cheered and electrified the whole country, and told what his motves and objects were, as well as though he had made a harangue an hour long. So, too, when he announced from the steps of the Capitol, "I shall have no policy to enforce against the will of the people," that comprehensive declaration indicated his sense of official duty and his purpose to perform that duty as fully as the most elaborate oration could have done.

It is not by words that Gen. Grant is to be judged, either in his civil or military career, but by his acts; and, as a civilian, his administration will compare favorably with that of any President who has gone before him. Entering upon his arduous official duties soon after the close of the war, and when the disordered condition in which that contest had left the affairs of the country had been further complicated and disturbed by the mongrel administration of Johnston's accidental Presidency his wisdon and firmness contributed effectively to bring order out of chaos, and to re-establish national prosperity. The entangled relations existing between this country and Great Britian have been restored to a state of harmony by a wise and honorable course of arbitration, the success of which is hailed by the civilized nations of the world as the glory of the nineteenth century. Under this administration, the enfranchised slaves have been secured in their rights as freemen, and upheld and protected in their new career as citizens. At the same time the boon of amnesty has been extended with unparalleled liberality to those upon whom the Constitution placed its ban because of their participation in the rebellion. For this wise and generous policy toward the conquered enemies of the Union, the country is especially beholden to President Grant; for it was in accordance with his direct recommendation to Congress that it was adopted, and the principle of amnesty was entirely consonant with the humane and liberal sentiments which dictated the terms of Lee's surrender.

The financial success of Gen. Grant's administration cannot be too highly commended; for it is the result of a wise and cautious policy, which is destined in the future, if not disturbed, to carry the country safely through all its pecuniary burdens, and make it stronger, more united in interest, and more prosperous than it was before the war. While reducing the burden of taxation some three hundred million of dollars per year, this policy has enabled the government to pay off about three hundred and fifty millions of the war debt, and to open the way for funding the balance of the debt at a reduced rate of interest. Such visible and tangible tokens of good administration as this bespeak civic qualities of a high order in the head of the government, and they should not be lost sight of by people in estimating the propriety of a change of rulers. In the great and essential elements of administration, President Grant has done well; and in the time to come may be depended on to follw out the same judicious policy which has thus far effected such good results. Can the same be said of Mr. Greeley, visionary, vacillating, "unstable as water," and surrounded by a set of harpies whose history is a record of corruption and public plunder?

THE STATE--OFFICIAL.

General Hartranft's Majority 35,627.

The following table presents the official returns for Governor in the years 1869 and 1872:

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. 1869. Geary	Packer	GOVERNOR. 1872. Hartranft	Buckalew
Adams	2622	3009	2765	3038
Allegheny	17858	13301	25771	16490
Armstrong	3439	3079	4434	3469
Beaver	3096	2402	3685	2882
Bedford	2485	2832	2973	2977
Berks	6971	13531	7898	13947
Blair	3484	2773	4263	3244
Bradford	6653	3686	7443	4434
Bucks	6505	7061	7278	7658
Butler	3250	2994	3985	3440
Cambria	2539	3187	2823	3530
Cameron	474	423	572	531
Carbon	1940	2625	2444	2533
Centre	3102	3464	3292	3712
Chester	8230	6140	9386	6510
Clarion	1785	2831	2727	3583
Clearfield	1799	3015	1995	3432
Clinton	1830	2509	2018	2632
Columbia	1845	3714	2110	3826
Crawford	6107	4865	7031	6473
Cumberland	3514	4408	4176	4614
Dauphin	5660	4328	7450	5113
Deleware	3532	2295	4339	2638
Elk	475	968	628	1193
Erie	6498	4338	7467	5271
Fayette	4340	4229	3954	4631
Forest	365	293	418	340
Franklin	3698	4006	4505	4182
Fulton	680	1066	797	1125
Greene	1542	2992	1795	3450
Huntingdon	2825	2368	3249	2690
Indiana	4003	2070	4472	2146
Jefferson	1967	2039	2407	2247
Juniata	1254	1642	1352	1739
Lancaster	13804	8316	13774	9064
Lawrence	3217	1492	3426	1705
Lebanon	4027	2696	4285	2824
Lehigh	4555	6133	5355	6895
Luzerne	8690	9696	12341	14433
Lycoming	4053	4587	4639	5056
M'Kean	880	696	1025	950
Mercer	4529	3785	5573	4598
Mifflin	1640	1702	1786	1765
Monroe	659	2692	658	2839
Montgomery	7363	8447	8454	8463
Montour	1066	1555	1378	1623
Northampton	4023	7449	4880	8121
Northumberland	3947	4000	4314	4363
Perry	2439	2408	2752	2514
Philadelphia	51202	46802	69278	48841
Pike	315	1054	246	1134
Potter	1334	708	1466	1042
Schuylkill	7902	8961	8980	9378
Snyder	1719	1315	1906	1372
Somerset	2940	1700	3430	1802
Sullivan	406	759	431	744
Susquehanna	4064	2982	4333	3403
Tioga	4535	1825	5504	2376
Union	1788	1207	2069	1374
Venango	3507	3241	5071	4415
Warren	2430	1679	3176	2333
Washington	4476	4632	5294	4992
Wayne	2275	2715	2119	3030
Westmoreland	4853	6195	5581	6475
Wyoming	1452	1772	1561	1791
York	5545	8326	6400	8388
	290552	285596	353387	317760
	215596		317760	
Majority	4596		35627	

☞ The *Patriot* of Harrisburg copies from the *Patriot* of Washington, (a precious pair of "Patriots" they are) a statement that two car loads of the Ku Klux report and testimony, ready to mail, were carted off to a junk shop and sold for waste paper. Wouldn't it be as well to furnish the names of the Democratic members of Congress who made this disposition of the Public Documents? They don't like this Ku Klux Report. and don't want it distributed. The testimony has lodged some seventy or eighty Democrats in the Albany Penitentiary, and makes besides an ugly record for a great many more outside the penitentiary. "That's what's the matter," and that's the reason why Democratic Congressmen don't permit their share of these reports to get outside of Washington city. By whose authority, pray, were Public Documents, "ready to mail," sent to the junk shop? Let the public have the names of these Democratic Congressmen.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

At Large.

Lemuel Todd, Republican, gain.
Glenni W. Scofield, Republican, gain.
Charles Albright, Republican, gain.

BY DISTRICTS.

1 Samuel J. Randall, Dem.	13 J. D. Strawbridge, Rep.
2 Charles O'Neil, Rep.	14 John B. Packer, Rep.
3 Leonard Myers, Rep.	15 John A. Magee, Dem.
4 Wm. D. Kelly, Rep.	16 John Cessna, Rep., gain.
5 Al. C. Harmer, Rep.	17 R. Milton Speer, Dem.
6 J. S. Berry, Rep., gain.	18 S. Ross, Rep., gain.
7 Wash. Townsend, Rep.	19 Carlton B. Curtis, Rep.
8 Hiester Clymer, Dem.	20 H. L. Richmond, R., gain.
9 A. Herr. Smith, Rep.	21 A. W. Taylor, Rep., gain.
10 J. W. Killinger, Rep.	22 James S. Negley, Rep.
11 John B Storm, Dem.	23 E. McJunkin. Rep.
12 L. D. Shoemaker, Rep.	24 W. S. Moore, Rep., gain.

The new delegation will thus stand 22 Republicans to 5 Democrats, the present delegation consisting of 13 Republicans to 11 Democrats. We have gained the three Congressmen-at-large and rescued six districts from the Democrats—the Sixth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth This is a larger gain than the most sanguine Republican anticipated.

CONGRESS--OFFICIAL.

The official vote in this (17th) Congressional District is as follows:

	Speer (D.)	Barker (R.)
Blair	3479	4070
Cambria	3523	2768
Huntingdon	3241	2771
Mifflin	1768	1813
	12011	11422
	11422	
Maj. for Speer	589	

CONGRATULATORY.

The Republican State Committee tenders its hearty thanks to the Republicans of the State, for the devotion they have shown to their principles, and the firmness with which they have maintained the integrity of the party against the fierce assault made upon it.

We cannot, without being invidious, select individuals for special mention, but our thanks are particularly due to the chairmen of the several Republican county committees for their faithful and efficient co-operation, to the many gentlemen throughout the State who have given their time and talents to advocating our cause on the stump, to the able speakers from abroad who aided us, and to the Republican newspaper press of the State, which has, by its zeal and ability, commended itself anew to the confidence and regard of our people.

The November battle yet remains to be fought. Practically, its result may be said to be known beyond doubt; but much remains to be done to make that result certain. We go into the fight with our hearts cheered by the great victory just won; and we must win for GRANT a still greater triumph than that we have just gained for HARTRANFT.

In carrying on this struggle to its certain and triumphant conclusion, some who have fought us bitterly and taken active part with the enemy, will attempt to regain in our ranks the places they have wilfully forsaken. No one has the right to say that these men shall not now come in and vote for GRANT; but we have the right to say, and we trust that the chairman of every Republican county committee in the State will unite with us in saying, emphatically and irrevocably, that no one who fought against HARTRANFT shall be permitted to make a speech under our auspices for GRANT. Let them hold meetings of their own, if they will, but not with our aid or permission.

Very Respectfully,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

ATTEND TO THE ASSESSMENTS.

All extra assessments before the Presidential election should be made before the 24th day of October.

Letter from Gen. Lane.

SHIRLEYSBURG, Oct. 21, 1872.

MR. DURBORROW:—Permit me, through your paper, to make a statement of facts concerning Senator Scott's frank and mixed tickets.

Having been asked by many of my Democratic friends to furnish them with my name, and in some instances with the name of Abraham A. Barker, on the Democratic ticket, I finally consented to do so, as a matter of convenience. I got said tickets printed in the JOURNAL office, and took them to the office of our county committee on Thursday before the election, and not having a sufficient list of Democratic addresses at hand I asked the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Tyhurst,) for his list of addresses, that I might send tickets to active Republicans, who would give them out to Democrats that wished to vote for me. I also asked Mr. Tyhurst if I could use some of the envelopes that I saw there, with Senator Scott's frank on them, as they seemed to be there for the benefit of the campaign, and he said I could use them. I proceeded at once to address said envelopes, but before I got through with the list of addresses, Mr. Tyhurst said he was afraid that I would not leave envelopes enough for his purposes, so I addressed no more of them and I left a portion of those already addressed as he could use them in sending out other matter. As there was not time to write a letter to each person, I enclosed some of my pasters in nearly every case with the mixed tickets that the parties receiving them might know who had sent them and that they were to be given to such Democrats as wished that kind of tickets. These are the facts, and I considered that I had good authority to use the *envelopes already franked*. As to sending out mixed tickets, I did just what has been done by candidates for years. I am amazed to find that this whole matter has been misconstrued, and that parties who knew nothing about it have been censured and misrepresented, and that I have been charged with committing a fraud upon the party. I deem this statement due to myself and to all whom it may concern. Yours, truly,

F. H. LANE.

Letter from Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 19, 1872.

The political excitement in Bellefonte, during the last month, has been greater than ever before known. The Republicans had a Wigwam erected to hold their meetings in, and the wide-awakes were out with torch and cape as high as three times in a week. The very air seemed transformed into fire and music. While Governor Curtin stood trembling on the political fence, his friends here were in the greatest suspense, but his letter of acceptance transformed that suspense into eternal hatred. On his arrival here he was met at the depot by a leading member of the Democratic party and conducted to the Bush House through a large crowd, some of whom looked with pity, others with hatred, on that once admired and stately form. His warmest friends and greatest admirers heretofore, now pass him without a look of recognition or a word of welcome. Members of both parties seem to stand aloof, whereas had he come clothed in his right mind. he would have received the grandest reception that Bellefonte had the capacity to give. The brass band alone announced his arrival. A powerful effort was made on the part of the Democrats to give him a reception on the following evening, even free transportation was given all who wished to come from Lock Haven to participate therein, but notwithstanding all this, only a few hundred were found in line, and a great many of these were too drunk to keep step to the music. To say the least, it was a sickly effort when compared with the Republican demonstration of disapproval on the following Friday night. There were about two thousand wide-awakes in line, interspersed with sixty-five wagons representing different vocations in life, the whole enlivened by sweet strains of music from many bands.

On election day business was on a stand still, and in the evening crowds of people were on the streets, in the Bush House and in the Wigwam, shouting, yelling and singing at the top of their voices: "Take the news to Andy." "Bellefonte, the home of Curtin, the traitor to his party and best friends, gone for Hartranft, with large gains over the last Governor's election!" The excitement was indescribable. Every Republican seemed perfectly wild in their demonstrations of joy. Men, who at other times were considered the personification of dignity, were there found singing and cheering, hugging one another, smashing hats, pushing one another, etc. Men who were strictly temperate heretofore were found showering invectives on Governor Curtin and the Town Council; the first for deserting the party, and the second for permitting the pavements to fly up in their faces. When the news came from Philadelphia the excitement was intense, and after which a leading lawyer, who had not touched anything intoxicating for many years, was seen standing on the bar singing, in chorus with about fifty others, "Rally round the flag"—poor Curtin, meanwhile, sitting like a condemned man in his room overhead, solitary and alone, reaping the harvest of his ingratitude. It may be truly said of him, he lived to die—had he died he would have lived in the hearts of the American people and the party which raised him to position and opulence. The people here are very bitter in their feelings toward him. He should be pitied, but the people here do not. Traitor involuntarily escapes from their lips when his name is mentioned. and his former friends turn from him disgusted.—Among those jubilant over the news were Curtin's brother and relatives, and two of his brothers were Vice Presidents of the mass meeting on the Friday evening following his return to this place. It is sad, indeed, that the work of a lifetime should be canceled by one improper step. This campaign has written his obituary; therefore peace to the ashes of the "great war Governor." W. S. Mc.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Any person desirous of obtaining a small sum of money on loan, for a short time, can ascertain where such accommodation can be obtained by inquiring at this office. [oct26tf

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.

Oct.23'72-3mo.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER Term, 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Todd Township vs. Abraham Chilcothe.
John P. Zimmerman vs. Martin Walker.
Johnson Moore's Ex'rs vs. D. S. Kerr, et al.
Commonwealth of Penn. vs. C. K. Horton, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Rose M. Herron & Co. vs. David Blair.
John Zentmyer vs. Fisher & Sons.
J. M. Booher vs. W. J. Booher.
Thomas McGarvey vs. E. A. Green & Co.
Matthew Hamilton vs. Jun'a Val'y Fire In. Co
Bunting, Durburrow & Co. vs. Leo T. Wilson.

M. McNEIL, Prothonotary.

October 16, 1872.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, November 11, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendant's right, title and interest of, in, and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on the north by main street or public road, on the east by lot of John Johnston, and on the south and west by other lands of said defendant, George H. Lang, containing about one-half acre, and having thereon erected a Tannery, known as Lang's Tannery, with the buildings, fixtures, and appurtenances thereto attached.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land, situate in Walker township, adjoining the tannery property above described, bounded on the north by the said tannery property and lands of Joseph M'Coy, on the east by lands now of the said Joseph M'Coy, and on the south and west by lands of Thomas Hamer, containing about twenty-one acres, more or less, cleared and under fence, with a small orchard thereon, and no buildings but an ice house.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, adjoining the said village of M'Connellstown, situate in Walker township, being lot No. 1, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a post, being a corner of Daniel Kyper's lot, thence by the H. & B. Road, N. 48½ E. 10 49 perches to a post; thence S. 42⅜ E. 60.98 perches to a post on line of lands of A. B. Sangree; thence by the said line S. 48½ W. 10.49 perches to a post; and thence by line of lot of A. States, N. 42⅜ W. 61.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing four acres, cleared and under fence.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate as aforesaid, being lot No. 2, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by the said H. & B. Road, N. 50⅝ E. 10.56 perches to a post; thence S. 42⅜ E. 60.50 perches to a post on line of lands of A. B. Sangree; thence by the said line S. 48½ W. 10.54 perches to a post; and thence by line of lot No. 1, N. 42⅜ W. 60.98 to the place of beginning, containing four acres, cleared and under fence.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate as aforesaid, being lot No. 3, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by the said H. & B. Road, N. 50⅝ E. 10.64 perches to a post; thence S. 42⅜ E. 60.11 perches to a post on line of lands of A. B. Sangree; thence by the said line S. 48½ W. 10.63 perches to a post; thence by line of lot No. 2, N. 42⅜ W. 60.50 perches to the place of beginning, containing four acres, cleared and under fence.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate as aforesaid, being lot No. 4, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by the said Huntingdon & Bedford road, N. 49½ E. 12.81 perches to a post; thence by line of lands of M. H. Sangree, S. 37½ E. 60.1 perches to a post, on the line of lands of A. B. Sangree; thence by the said line S. 48½ W. 7.19 perches to a post; and thence by line of lot No. 3, N. 42⅜ W. 60.11 perches, to place of beginning, containing three and three-fourths acres, cleared and under fence.

N. B. Each of the said lots will be sold, subject to the payment of $39.25 after the death of Mrs. N. Herrencane, and the interst thereupon to be paid annually to her, during her life.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the said village of M'Connellstown, fronting on the said H. & B. Road, or Main street, one hundred feet, and running back at right angles, one hundred feet to a public road, having thereon erected a large three story Stone House, 45x40 feet, and a story-and-a-half Store House, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George H. Lang.

ALSO—All of defendant's, right, title, and interest in a tract of land situate in Hopewell Township, and bounded as follows: On east by lands of Matthew Hamilton, on the south by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, on the west by lands of Adolphus Patterson, and on the north by lands of Buchanan's heirs, containing about 178 acres, 35 acres of which are cleared, with two small log houses thereon erected, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of David Helsel.

ALSO—All that lot or parcel of ground situate on Stone Creek, in the Borough of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Port & Coplin, on the south and east by lands of Isaac Long, on the west by lot of Samuel Houck, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, &c.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Long and Thomas Long.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the upper end of Sixth street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Borough line, thence down Sixth street seventy feet, until it meets the lot of Joseph Gutgesell, thence at right angles to said Sixth street, towards the upper corner of the Public School grounds one hundred and twenty-seven feet, more or less, to a point twelve feet from the north-easterly line of said grounds, thence at right angles seventy feet to the Borough line, thence along said Borough line one hundred and twenty-seven feet, more or less, to Sixth street at the place of beginning, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Leo Koch.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground situate in West Huntingdon, (now part of the Borough of Huntingdon), fronting 50 feet on Washington street and extending in depth at right angles to the same 150 feet to a 15 feet alley, being lot No. 186 in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, and having thereon erected a two-story frame planked house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Pope.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Wesley Silknitter, the defendant, (being the one undivided half) of, in, and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of H. Crownover and Thomas Crownover on the north, by land of Joseph Carmon and William Eckley on the east, by lands of M'Cahan's heirs on the south, by lands of Thomas Crownover, A. W. Kenyon and Samual Randolph on the west, containing 700 acres, more or less, having a log house, log barn, and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, tittle and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded as follows: on the east by lands of defendant, on the west by lands of John Hall, on the south by lands of Ed. A. Green, on the north by lands of J. D. Crownover and David Grove, containing 185 acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a two-story house, stable, water power saw mill.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Silknitter.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in West Huntingdon, fronting on Mifflin street 50 feet and extending back at right angles 150 feet, to a 15 foot alley, being lot No. 120 in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, and said building now occupied by M. M. Logan.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Kerr.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on 7th street and extending back at right angles 150 feet, joined on the south by lot of William Stutzman, and on the noth by Nursery, having thereon erected a small frame house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Johnson Smith.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Porter, county of Huntingdon, and bounded as follows: on the north, west and east by lands of Col. John Hewitt, and on the south by lands of Thomas Whittaker and P. K. Harnish, containing 20 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame weatherboarded house, planked barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth White.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 23, '72. [Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of Sept., A. D., 1872, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of Nov., 1872, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of Sept., A. D., 1872, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 18th day,) of Nov., A. D., 1872, for the trial of all issue in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT WITH H. G. NEFF, Treasurer of School Fund.

DR.	
To whole amount of Duplicate	$1386 72
Order on R. A. Laird, for last years bal.	433 66
To amount of ten day men	33 00
To order on Jacob Neff, for balance	16 42
	$1869 80
CR.	
Cleford Grafius, six orders	$ 240 00
Marshal C. Piper, five orders	240 00
William W. Black, two orders	240 00
C. H. Isenberg, three orders	240 00
John Fultzing, six orders	240 00
A. A. Black. two orders	237 90
Cost of Maps and Charts	71 05
Isaac M. Neff, two orders	20 07
John P. Swoope's order	2 00
Samuel Work's order	3 00
Thomas Hamer's order	4 35
David Hare's order	19 93
B. L. Neff's order	2 50
Collins Hamer's order	50
David Hare's order	4 35
David F. Tussey's order	6 25
Jacob Neff's order	4 35
E. P. Walker for coal	112 50
Henry Grafius for services	15 50
Exonorations	123 71
Percentage for collecting	41 84
	$1869 80

JOHN ZENTMYER, B. L. NEGF, H. W. SWOOPE, } Auditors.

oct.16-3t.]

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

[*Estate of Irvin Smith, deceased.*]

By order of the Orphans' Court, the Undersiged will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in the borough of Mapleton, Pa., on Wednesday, November 13, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, viz: A Plank Dwelling House, 24 feet square, and one and a half stories high, and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Mapleton, fronting 50 feet on the public road leading to Hare's Valley, and extending back about 150 feet, bounded by lot of Henry Himes, on the north and east, and on the south by land of M. F. Campbell.

TERMS.—One-third in hand, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and Mortgage.

W. H. REX,
ROSE SMITH,
Oct.16-3t. Administrators.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November next, (1872.) to wit:

1. Final Administration account of Dr. Wm. P. M'Nite, administrator of John Alexander, deceased.
2. Administration account of Wm. Schoch, administrator of Mary Schoch, deceased.
3. First and partial account of Solomon Weaver and David Weaver, administrators of Leonard Weaver, deceased.
4. Final account of Jeremiah Eyer and David Eyer, administrators' of John Eyer, deceased.
5. Account of Isaac Taylor, Trustee of Danie Curfman, deceased.
6. Account of C. R. M'Carthy and Jonathan Miller, Executors' of William Cunningham, deceased.
7. Final account of Heziah Copenhaven, administrator of Ged Copenhaven, deceased.
8. Account of Harris Richardson, administrator of Wm. Pinches, deceased.
9. Account of Thomas Bell, administrator of Mary Armon, deceased.
10. Account of Richard Wills, administrator of Henrietta Briggs, deceased.
11. Final account of Wm. H. Rhea, administrator of Franklin P. Laird, deceased.
12. Account of A. B. Shenefelt, guardian of the minor children of John Ridenour, deceased.
13. Account of Dr. G. W. C. James, guardian of the minor children of Simon Gratz, dec'd.
14. Account of William Stewart, guardian of the minor children of Rebecca D. Postlewait, deceased.
15. Account of Hon. H. S. Wharton, administrator of Anna Wharton, deceased.
16. Account of Geo. W. Johnston, surviving Executor and Trustee, of Samuel Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased.

J. E. SMUCKER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 16. } Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, November 13th, 1872:

1. Inventory of the property taken by Margaret Bell, widow of George Bell, deceased.
2. Inventory of the property taken by Catharine Heeter, widow of James Heeter, deceased.
3. Inventory of the property taken by Jane Heffner, widow of Andrew Heffner, deceased.
4. Inventory of the property taken by Elizabeth Turner, widow of Daniel Turner, deceased.
5. Inventory of the real estate taken by the family of George Nolte, deceased.
6. Inventory of the personal property taken by Catharine Ramsey, widow of Greenburry Ramsey, deceased.
7. Inventory of the personal property taken by Ella C. Fisher, widow of Jacob Fisher, deceased.

J. E. SMUCKER,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 17. } Register.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,
A Literary, Scientific, and Classical Institute for Male and Female Pupils. The buildings are new, large and commodious. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque. Pure mountain air and pure water render the location healthful. The community is social, moral, and religious. The instruction is thorough. The Principal is assisted by competent and experienced teachers. It is emphatically a home school. Board and room, $3 per week. Session opened September 11. Address

J. WALKER PATTERSON,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 9, 1772.-3t

A SPLENDID LOT OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF ALTOONA.

The Nearest Stone Quarry to the City.

2,000,000 Feet of Lumber and 5,000 Cords of Wood.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, a large tract of timber land, containing 364 Acres, lying within one and a half miles of Altoona, adjoining lands of the Altoona Water Company on the north and east, and lands of the heirs of Elias Baker on the south and west.

The Public Road leading to and from Sinking Valley and the Water Supply of Altoona pass through it.

Competent judges assert that there are at least 2,000,000 feet of excellent mixed lumber upon it, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, &c.

There are several splendid Water Powers upon it.

At least 5,000 cords of wood can be taken off of it, in addition to the lumber, and a ready market is always at hand.

There are also stone enough, for building purposes, to supply the city for many years to come, and it is claimed to be the nearest quarry to the city.

Persons wishing to purchase will address

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Huntingdon, Pa.

oct9tf]

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.
We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty-five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double-floor bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in: $2,000 in hand and the balance (6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured in the usual manner.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.

Oct.9,1872.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.
We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths,
Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain,
Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks,
Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms,
Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers,
Wooden and Willow Ware,

In the United States.

Our large increase in businss enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,

Price $5.50.

THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

Sept.4,'72-3mo.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY COW.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Dublin township, about the first of August last, a dark-brindle Cow, with a white face, hip-shot, supposed to be ten or twelve years of age. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. DAVID S. PETERSON.

October 9, 1872.-3t

FARM FOR SALE.
A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at private sale, bounded by lands of George Dignes and others, formerly owned by John Sauer, containing ninety-seven acres and eighty-nine perches, having thereon erected a good house and a good barn.

Apply by letter, or in person, to J. Hall Musser, her agent and attorney, Huntingdon, Pa., by whom terms of sale will be made known.

oct9tf] LEAH MILLER.

FARM FOR SALE.
A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about three miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Private Sale. This farm is known as the "Old Esquire Blair Farm," and is bounded by lands of Jonas Rudy's heirs on the north, on the west by Alexander Gettis, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffer, and on the east by lands of Nicholas Rudy, containing about One Hundred and Eight Acres, about Seventy-five acres cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the undersigned, attorney for the heirs of John Irvin. J. HALL MUSSER,

oct9tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Our readers will be glad to learn of the arrangements and facilities of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

(the famous Philadelphia Clothiers)

FOR ELEGANT, CHEAP, AND FASHIONABLE

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

unequalled in business history.

READY-MADE GARMENTS

For Men, Youths, and Boys,

VARIETY, EXCELLENCE, and ECONOMY COMBINED.

SUITS TO ORDER

IN OUR FAMOUS

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT.

Persons living at a distance can write for samples and directions for self-measurement.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 & 605 Chestnut street, Phila.

Oct.9,1872-2t.

VINEGAR BITTERS——PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. M'DONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kindeys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcaholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Depot 259 N. 9th street, Philadelphia.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to my address, and the medicine, with advice free, will follow by next express train to you.

Oct.9,1872.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

NEW STOCK.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see our splendid stock of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, the SPEAR ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING GLORY, LIGHT HOUSE, EMPIRE, MORNING LIGHT, JOKER, VALLEY CHIEF, COTTAGE IRONSIDES, &C., &C., of which we offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that our prices are the LOWEST.

Huntingdon, October 2, 1872.

FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY.

FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY!—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept13-1y

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, '72.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1839, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday being the 5th day of NOVEMBER, 1872, at which time TWENTY-NINE ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirley burg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the dis ance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough

26th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longencker, Thos Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit, commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terral's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln tp, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod township to corner of Penn tp.; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county, to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the school house, in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school, in said borough.

36th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house, in Orbisonia.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector, or clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or any officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so constructed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or other inspector of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, a. m., on the day of election Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said last, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered, shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district 10 days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an Act entitled "A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth; he shall for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter, to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senate member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 8th of NOVEMBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870. }

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction to race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution law, custom, usage or regulation of any Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by, or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, a. d. 1870, passed an act entitled, "A further supplement to the Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and register ed according to the provision of the first section of the act approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special election in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors.

NOW THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 28th day of August, a. d. 1872, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-sixth.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

Huntingdon, October 9th, 1872.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell, at private sale, her Valuable Hotel Property, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, within ½ of a mile of Saxton station on the H & B. T. R. R.

The Hotel is now doing a fine business, having ever 20 regular boarders. The house and lot will be sold in fee simple, and furniture, beds and bedding, bar fixtures, &c., will also be disposed of. Possession given at any time. For terms, &c. Address CATHARINE TRICKER,

Oct.2,1872-4t. Stonerstown, Pa.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The well known hotel (Washington Hotel) property of the late William P. Hughes, deceased, will be sold at public sale

Saturday, November 2,

at two o'clock, at the Court House, Harrisburg, Pa. This house is well built of press brick, three stories high, two story back building, fronting on Walnut street twenty-five feet and on Cowden street eighty-seven feet, containing nineteen rooms, with all the modern appliances for hotel purposes; is but one square from the railroad depots and now doing an excellent business. Upon the completion of the State street bridge now rapidly building, this property will be in the best location in the city of Harrisburg for trade.

Hotel men will find this an opportunity seldom offered to enter upon an established business.

Sale will commence at two o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known. The terms will be easy.

Possesion will be given at any time.

J. L. S. GEMMILL,
W. J. HUGHES,
oct.2-5t] Administrators.

INQUISITION IN THE ESTATE OF GEORGE STEFFEY.
NOTICE:—To James C. Steffey, whose address is not known; George W. Steffey, Crystal Lake, Mount Calin county, Michigan; take notice that the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county has granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of GEORGE STEFFEY, late of Jackson township, dec'd., to appear in Court, on the second Monday of November, 1872, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. AMON HOUCK, Shff.

Sept. 25, 1872.-6t

L. R. NORTON,

Dealer in

PIANOS,

AND STATE AGENT

For the celebrated

JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,

118 Smithfield Street,

Opposite New City Hall,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

Aug 28, 1872-1m.

W. M. PIPER,
No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Manufacturer of

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,

Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,

PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CU-CUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.

Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

WANTED—
A good BEAMS-MAN at the Mapleton Tannery. WM. H. REX.
August 21, 1872-tf.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 23, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Cold nights.

Warm stoves.

Carlisle has small pox.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Secure your winter apples.

Fragrant—Flood's Havanas.

Chestnuts are selling at ten cents a quart.

Col. Lemon received 14,563 votes in the district.

Work at the Cambria Iron Works has been resumed.

Decidedly nobby—The hats worn by some of the b'hoys.

A force of bricklayers are at work on the gas-works.

Don't fail to get registered ten days before the 5th of November.

Knocked into smithereens—The Dem. Lib. party in Pennsylvania.

That "tidal wave" has swept Tycoon McClure out of existence.

Do you want to buy a farm? We have some valuable ones for sale.

On Saturday night ice formed a quarter of an inch in thickness.

Quite a number of our citizens visited the Quaker City last week.

The Tyrone *Herald* trots out a bob-tail rooster. He croweth lustily.

The season for putting up stoves is at hand. Get your cuss words ready.

The Glass Works are looking up again. We hope they may move up rapidly.

Mr. Samuel L. Plank will accept our thanks for some fine specimens of apples.

The electoral tickets will be ready for distribution the latter part of this week.

Judge Summers is about opening a store on the corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets.

Coal from George Creek will now pass regularly over the B. & B. and B. & T. railroads.

A change of schedule will take place on the Pennsylvania and other roads on the 27th inst.

The cars will be running over a portion of the new route of the Broad Top, at Saxton, in a week or ten days.

William Stutzman, one day last week, caught seventeen feet of pike in one of the ponds adjacent to this borough.

Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Johnstown, has been elected President Judge of the Schuylkill District by 3,000 majority.

On Thursday of last week Hon. Simon Cameron and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Sunday last was warm and pleasant, as was evidenced by the number of corner loafers and door step roosters visible about town.

"The dearest spot on earth" has at last been located. Those wishing to find that "spot" will find it at the store that does not advertise.

Look over the columns of your local paper before visiting the merchants. If a man has a good article he will bring it before the public by advertising.

Superintendent McNeil held a special examination in the Court House, on last Saturday. Quite a number of the knights of the birch were in attendance.

Jonathan Miller, of Clay township, left a pound apple at our office measuring fourteen inches. Who can beat it? We have the farm for sale upon which it grew.

Col. McCrum, of the Altoona *Tribune*, looking as happy as a big sunflower, called in to see us the other day. He is a very genial gentleman, and runs a live local paper.

The iron bridge on Richard street, at Bedford, has been completed. It cost $11,000. It is the most substantial bridge structure in the county and will last for a century.

On Monday of last week Emanuel Schaffner was sentenced, by the Dauphin county court, on a plea of murder in the second degree, to thirty six years in the penitentiary.

The pavement, in front of our office, on Sunday evening, at about half-past four, P. M., would have been a good field for a missionary. No use to go abroad to find heathen.

The editor of this paper has obeyed the injunction of Greeley: "Go West!" and gone, and for the next fortnight or so will be looking at the industrious land monarchs of the "west countrie."

Mr. J. B. Brumbaugh has severed his connection with the editorial management of the *Cove Echo*, and in the future Mr. R. H. Lehman will exercise a strict surveillance over the columns of that journal.

Col. Williams, in full war paint, armed with a fishing-pole and bait, started for a raid on the finny tribe of Stone Creek, on Saturday afternoon, but he returned in the evening with a fisherman's luck, "wet," &c.

Dangerous—The rate of speed at which some of the sports drive through our streets. Rev. Foster barely escaped being run over, at the post-office crossing, the other evening, by one of these reckless drivers. Police!

Our friend "Sammy" Stahl is still connected with the Bedford House, Bedford, where he does the agreeable and makes everybody feel at home. He is one of the most pleasant and accommodating hotel men in the State.

We would recommend to those having authority and control of the lock-up to dispense with it altogether, and adopt some milder and more christian-like mode of punishment than that of *freezing* its inmates to death.

An Altoona man, who has a couple of very courtable daughters, found himself unprepared for the recent cold snap, and placed a notice on his front door, Saturday evening, which read as follows: "Shut down for thirty days. No stove in the parlor and but one lamps."

On Saturday last John Hawk, residing at Patterson, upon visiting his bear-pen in the Narrows, discovered that the pen contained a large she bear. Mr. Hawk was accompanied by Philo Hamlin, of Mifflin. They shot the bear and brought the carcass down to Patterson on a hand-car.

One day last week John Tyson caught a bear in one of his pens on the mountain back of Henry Sulouff's, in Juniata county. The bear was taken out of the pen alive, and it can now be seen at the residence of Mr. Tyson at the first lock above Mifflin, where he has furnished the bear with comfortable winter quarters in a large box.

THE BROAD TOP CUMBERLAND EXCURSION.—On Wednesday of last week an excursion party left Philadelphia on a special car to visit the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal field, to pass over the new connecting road just completed from Mt. Dallas to the State Line, and to look over the Cumberland Coal Field and its resources.

This party, composed of B. Andrews Knight, Esq., President H. & B. T. R. R. Co.; Messrs. Long, Cummings, Marshall, D'Invilliers, Paul Jenks, Devereaux, and Wood, Directors; also, Messrs. Fox and Anspach, Directors Penn'a. R. R. Co.; Mr. Richards Vice President C. P. R. R. Co., with other gentlemen interested in the progress of rail roads, arrived at Huntingdon at 9.30 Thursday morning. They were there joined by U. S. Senator Scott, J. McKill ps, Esq., Supt. H. & B. T. R. R. and John Fulton, Engineer.

After a brief examination of the new Union Depot, the party passed up the H. & B. T. R. R., noticing along its route the several points at which the iron ores are being shipped. Arriving at Saxton the "Shoo Fly" rail road was examined. This temporary link was put down last April to get round the Stonerstown chasm, 1800 feet long and 66 to 100 feet high, made necessary by the destruction of the high trestle at this place by a tornado. This link of over two miles, with 600 feet of trestling crossing the Raystown branch of the Juniata, was completed in 11 working days.

The new road, now nearly completed, with its substantial bridge, only 40 feet high, was carefully inspected. This new section of three miles, from a point south of Saxton to the foot of Fisher's Summit, will avoid all the trestles —Stonerstown, Sugar Camp and Finks, giving a substantial and safe road.

The party then passed up Shoup's Run to Dudley, here leaving the car they were conveyed in hacks to the summit of Broad Top, to the Broad Top City Hotel, where a substantial dinner awaited them, prepared at short notice by the obliging landlord Mr. William T. Pierson.

Returning to the car at Dudley, the party passed down Shoup's Run to Saxton, thence up to Riddlesburg, 5 miles south of Saxton. Here the party stopped to view the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s furnaces. Mr. William Lauder, the gentlemanly Superintendent, was on hand to show the party over these works: the machinery kept in so neat condition, the coke ovens, the furnace stacks with supplies, sidings, &c. &c., all in perfect order, with a large stock of iron ore, limestone and coke on hand. These two furnaces 60 feet high and 13 feet bosh, are now making nerly 400 tons of pig iron per week, indicating a very prosperous and successful management, foreshadowing what can be done with Broad Top coke and iron ore.

Returning again to the car, Hopewell was soon reached, and the charcoal furnace of Col. Lowry & Co. noticed.

At Tatesville the iron ore mines and miners' hamlet of the Kemble C. & I. Co. passed in review. Arriving at Mt. Dallas the party was notified by President Knight that they were now approaching the Penn'a R. R. (Bedford Division) three rousing cheers were given for the Penn'a R. R. Co. Crossing the substantial deck bridge over the Juniata the car glided gracefully to Bedford, arriving at nearly 7 o'clock evening. At the depot hacks awaited the party to carry them to "Cramer Cottages," where a splendid supper was placed before them. After supper the party was waited on by Mr. William Hartley, Judge Hartley, John Cessna, (the recently elected member of Congress, dropping in with the momentum of 1400 majority,) John Lutz, Esq., the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, Dr. Geo. Anderson and Horace Knight.

Next morning, Friday, the party arose to an excellent breakfast a 6½ o'clock, getting again on the car at 7 o'clock, at Bedford depot. Here they were met by W. H. Brown, Esq., the Superintendent of the Bedford Divison of Penn'a. R. R. who accompanied the party over his road, showing them every courtesy and attention.

Wolfsburg, Mann's Choice, Buffalo Mills were soon passed, all showing evidence of progress and improvement. Bridgeport, trestled amongst the fastnesses of the Alleghanies, with its new houses, was reached at 9 o'clock, (22 miles from Bedford.) Switching off at Michael Carpenter's we were on the "Extension" of nine miles to the State line.

Flanking Will's Mountain on the west and Big Will's Creek on the east, the road runs nearly south. From Bridgeport to the State line the Connellsville R. R. is in view and at several places parallel to and quite a short distance from the line of the Extension. At the State line we noticed evidences of a number of improvements in rapid process of erection —turn tables, water stations, round house, sidings, &c.

At the State line the party was met by C. Slack, Esq., Superintendent of Cumberland & Penn'a. R. R., accompanied by Mr. Mullholland, Supt. of Mt. Savage Iron Works, and other gentlemen connected with the road. Crossing the State line the party was now on the 2½ miles constructed by the C. & P. R. R. Co. to meet the Bedford & Bridgeport Extension. Passing over this branch the main line of the C. & P. R. R. was reached at Corrigan's station, thence ascending rapidly up Jenning's Creek Mount Savage was reached at 10 o'clock. This town has iron works and furnaces, ready for the iron ores on the new R. R., and contains works making a good quality of fire brick. Pausing briefly at this place the party moved forward, up grades of 170 feet per mile, backing over switch backs, the increasing elevation unfolding extensive views of mountain and vale, clothed in autumnal loveliness.

Frostburg stands on the dividing water shed between Jenning's and George's Creeks, 1700 feet above Cumberland, 17 miles distant by rail, and 2300 feet above tide, a charming summer village, with neat dwellings and extensive church spires. Passing under Frostburg in a short tunnel, we began to descend the valley of George's Creek at 60 feet per mile, passing several coal mines on the way to Lonaconing. At this point the party rested. They had had a fair sample of the region. One of the mines visited on the return trip showed seven feet of very good coal being worked. The seam is, however, much thicker than this, but only the best portion of it is now mined; indeed the thickness of the large seam is stated as 12 to 24 feet.

The shape of the Cumberland coal field is very like a whale, with its tail resting at Mt. Savage, and an open mouth apparently ready to swallow Piedmont on the Potomac river, with a section of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. The coal field has an area of 150 square miles. Its collieries are all working on the Pittsburgh seam, which at this place is less bituminous than at points around Pittsburgh.

The whole field is therefore underlaid with the lower system of coals, which can be worked a few centuries hence, when the great upper system seam shall be exhausted.

This region began shipments in 1842, sending to market 1708 tons. Last year it sent nearly 2½ millions of tons to market, working only about nine months of the year. It can rapidly increase its shipments whenever the demand is presented.

Returning to Mt. Savage the party was invited to the residence of Supt. Slack, and there found a sumptuous dinner awaiting them. At its close President Knight arose and in a genial manner conveyed the thanks of the party to Mr. Slack for his hospitality and courtesy.

Returning to the State line we parted from our Cumberland friends. Mr. Fox proposed three cheers for Maryland, which were given with a will. Mr. Slack invited three cheers for Pennsylvania, which were followed with a tiger for the opening of the new channel to market from Cumberland coal field.

Leaving Mason and Dixon's line, Bedford was reached at 5 o'clock, a portion of the party visiting the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs, and all assembling at the Cramer Cottages. Next morning (Saturday) breakfast at 5½ o'clock, in car at 6; passing rapidly over Broad Top R. R., the party arrived at Huntingdon at 9½ o'clock, very much gratified with the prospect of increasing business and the completion of the road connecting Huntingdon on the Penn'a. R. R. with Cumberland on the B. & O. R. R., distant 91 miles.

Another fact was impressed on the party: the abundant supply of coal which for centuries can be obtained from the 230 square miles in the Broad Top and Cumberland regions. Nor need there be any jarring in sending both to market side by side, for, in the infinite wisdom of the Creator, they have their places of usefulness in the industrial world as unerringly marked as the orbits of the bodies in the celestial world; and into these, they will gravitate as surely as the water of the mountain brook will find its way back to the mother ocean.

Broad Top coal field has its work marked out in smelting the 100 million tons of iron ores encircling its base. Cumberland has now the way opened to grasp the iron ores along the Bedford and Bridgeport R. R., in Dutch Corner, and around Bedford. The law of industrial affinities is just as strong as that of chemical affinities. Mt. Savage furnaces will soon answer back to Riddlesburg furnaces, and the law of true natural selection have free course in its operation in both coals and iron ores.—*Cor. Bedford Inquirer.*

Don't forget the Auction sale at E. C. Summers & Co.'s, next Saturday night.

Goods are selling very cheap, at Summers & Co.'s., Fourth and Mifflin streets.

I. O. O. F.—The following Installations have been made in the various Lodges in the county:

D. D. G. M. E. J. Greene installed, and caused to be installed, by special Deputies the officers of the following Lodges:

Oak Hall Lodge, No. 783, at Petersburg, Oct. 1st.—N. G., John A. Wilson; V. G., John W. Oaks; S., F. E. Weaver; A. S., John S. Wright; F., A. M. Oakes.

Three Springs Lodge, No. 790, at Three Springs, Saturday evening, Oct. 5th.—N. G., Joshua Brown; V. G., P. H. Boice; S., W. J. Hampson; Assistant S., K. Hampson; F., P. Fisher; Representative to Grand Lodge, N. K. Covert.

Mt. Hor Lodge, No. 736, at Cassville, at a special meeting Oct. 7th.—N. G., H. D. Taylor; V. G., E. H. Heeter; S., M. Stever; Assistant S., J. W. Brown; T., Isaac Guss; Representative to Grand Lodge, M. J. Elias.

Orbisonia Lodge, No. 640, at Orbisonia, at a special meeting Wednesday evening, Oct. 9th.—N. G., Calvin Enyeart; V. G., John B. Covert; S., B. F. Chilcoat; Assistant S., Joseph P. McKeley; T., W. B. Gilliland.

By Special Deputy P. G. Grafus Miller, Oct. 5th, United Brothers Lodge, No. 176, at McAlevy's Fort.—N. G. Jackson Harmon; V. G., Wm. Kayes; S., J. L. McAlvane; A. S., James Chaney; T., J. H. Lee; Representative to Grand Lodge, A. M. Chaney.

By Special Deputy P. G. G. W. Thompson, Mt. Union Lodge, No. 677.—N. G., John H. Miller; V. G., R. Sechley; S., F. H. Harrison; A. S., D. J. Shultz; T., G. W. Lukens; Representative to Grand Lodge, F. D. Stephens.

By Special Deputy P. G. W. J. Amerman, Broad Top City, Lodge No. 529.—N. G., Wilson Evans; V. G., Thomas Prosser; S., J. F. Mears; A. S., O. W. Taylor; T., C. K. Horton; Representative to Grand Lodge, Thomas Cook.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, about half past eight o'clock, as Galbraith's large omnibus, driven by William Riden, was returning from the Junction with eight passengers, when in the bridge it was struck by a locomotive, the horses and 'bus turned completely around, and the running part of the 'bus as well as the baggage cart behind badly smashed. The driver remained at his post until the collision came, and he was thrown headlong to the floor of the bridge, the fall breaking his neck. The cow-catcher also broke one of his legs, and when found he was lying directly under one of the horses, entirely dead, but the lines still in his hand. The passengers, amongst whom were D. E. Robeson, Esq., Dr. Belford and Son, and John Vanlear, of this place, seeing the approaching danger, all, except little Sammie Belford, rushed out of the 'bus, but Vanlear, being a little too late, was badly injured about the right shoulder and back. He will probably be disabled from work for several months. Dr. Belford was also somewhat bruised, though not seriously.

The engine which caused this calamity had been flagged in good time, but the engineer alleges that, owing to defects in the machinery, he was unable to "reverse" or stop.

Mr. Riden had been the 'bus driver for many years, and everybody knew and liked him. Hence, a profound feeling was aroused all over town when his tragic death was announced, and his bereaved wife had the earnest sympathy of the whole community. He was about 41 years of age. His remains were followed to their burial place on Tuesday by the Knights of Pythias, (to which order he belonged,) and an unusually large concourse of relatives and citizens.—*Lewistown Democrat, Oct. 17th.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Tuesday night, October 8, at about 12 o'clock, one of those shocking railroad accidents so common occurred at this point. The Mixed Train had been in the station a moment or two, and the Engineer, named Isaac Bell, had got off of his engine for the purpose of oiling it, but was heard to say to a party he was talking with to "look out there comes Philadelphia," and stepped off the track, but started for his engine again, when he was struck by the locomotive of Philadelphia Express train and thrown under the wheels, which passed over his right arm, mangling it from below the elbow to near the shoulder. He had a gash cut in his head, above his right eye, but which is not serious. At seven o'clock this (Wednesday) morning (we having delayed our paper for election returns) the limb had not been amputated on account of the absence of surgeons. It will propably be amputated this morning. It is not thought he will recover. No blame can be attached to the engineer of the other train, as the night was intensely foggy and a person could see but a few yards ahead of him.—*Monitor.*

A SPLENDID PAPER—*A Chance For Agents.*—The publishers of the *American Land and Law Advisor* are establishing Subscription Agencies for their paper all over the country, and are offering a splendid opening and permanent employment to good men or women in every town, city and village, to take charge of same. By their new plan an agent can have a steady annual income with but little labor. The paper is a beautiful sixteen page illustrated weekly, gives you all your legal advice free, original designs for cottages, suburban residences and country dwellings, and a vast amount of useful information and news valuable to every one, found in no other paper in the country. They also give a magnificent $5,00 chromo, *The Lost Babe*, to every yearly subscriber. We get the paper at this office regularly, and pronounce it one of the most valuable journals published. Address Croft & Phillips, Publishers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We will furnish the *Advisor*, with chromo, and the JOURNAL for one year to any persons sending to this office $4.50.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending Sept. 24, 1872, and, each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Corner Strip, George Corbett, Pittsburgh; Steam Engine, John Holly, Rouseville; Spring Motive-power, John B. Howell, Wilkesbarre; Fire Poker, John C. Klein, Birmingham; Washer and Boiler combined, John Burkle, Reading; Grate Bar, Philip Umholtz et al, Tremont; Washing Machine, Levi Caldwell, Burgetts town; Piston Packing, William F. Williams, Schenly; Car Starter, William Keeler, Towanda; Bridle Bit, Jabez Lowbridge, Pittsburgh; Gas Regulator, Abraham H. Philippi, Reading; Machine for Hackling Hemp, Flax, &c. John Rinck, Easton; *Reissue*, Dust-conveyor for Threshing Machines, Jacob B. Hansberger, Vincent.

THANKS.—Wm. March & Bro., of the cheap store at the West End, respectfully return their thanks to their numerous customers for the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Wm. March starts east, in a day or two, where he intends purchasing the largest and greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, which will be sold very cheap for cash or produce.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dorsey Foster, of Barree township, was, on Friday morning last, found lying dead, in the stable, where he had gone a few moments before for the purpose of gearing and bringing out one of the horses. The cause of his death is unknown, as he had been in the enjoyment of his usual health. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.—E. C. Summers & Co., have opened a Dry Goods and Variety store on the corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, where they are almost giving goods away. On next Saturday night they will sell, at Auction, a choice variety of all kinds of goods.

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

CASTORIA—a substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. You may confidently rely upon the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, Worms, Piles or deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system, and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family and save many doctors' bills. [oct.9-4t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS,
for the week ending Oct. 19, 1872	6,915
Same date last year	6,243
Increase for week	672
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	243,623
Same date last year	259,184
Decrease for year 1872	15,561

FOR SALE.—The Bee Hive Grocery and Candy Manufactory will be sold at a bargain. It is one of the best locations in the borough of Huntingdon. Only reason for selling is on account of bad health. For further information apply to or address N. B. Corbin, No. 111 Fourth street. [Sept 18tf.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A span of good horses, sett tug harness, one two-horse wagon, one three-seated carriage, sett double harness, pair bobsleds, all in good condition. For information apply to A. B. Flood, or David Rohm, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept–18-tf.

A Grand Festival will be held at McConnellstown, on the 13th and 14th of November, for the benefit of the M. E. Church. Every effort will be exerted to make the occasion one of satisfactory entertainment. Admission 50 cents. J. P. LONG, Pastor.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

UPWARD of *Forty Thousand* bottles of NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE were sold from Jan. 1st to June 1st, which fact tells its own story. Its so clean, and looks so nice that the ladies are delighted with it. See advertisement. 2

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Everybody gets bargains, at the new store corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., October 22, 1872

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 25
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 50 to 10 00
NEW WHEAT		1 6) to 1 75
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 85
" red, "		1 90
RYE		80
CORN		50
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½	7 lbs for 1 00
" extra C	14½	7 lbs for 95
" yellow C	12	7 lbs for 85
" brown	12	7 lbs for 75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 18, 1872.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is nominal at 9¾@10c for new crop. Timothy is firmer, and sales are reported at $3.25@3.50. Flaxseed is wanted at $2.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is rather more demand for Flour for the supply of the home trade, but shippers are not disposed to operate to any extent. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; among the sales we notice small lots of superfine at $4.56@5.25; extras at $6@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family, in lots, at $7.25@7.75; 300 bbls do. do. do., old stock, choice and fancy, at 9@9.25; 100 bbls Ohio do. do., at $8.20; 200 bbls Indiana, do. do., at $8.25@8.50; 100 bbls do. do. do. on secret terms; 200 bbls Western winter wheat, do. do., at $8.37½, and 2,000 bbls Red Stone and premium; 1,200 bbls Girard Mills and 1,200 bbls Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 50 bbls at $4.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are unchanged. Buckwheat Meal is dull and lower: sales at $4.50@4.75.

GRAIN.—There is less activity in Wheat, but prices are steadily maintained; sales of 1,200 bushels Western red at $1.68@1.73; and 2,000 bushels do amber at $1.78@1.85, the latter figure for very choice. Rye comes in very slowly, and is held at 80c. Corn is dull at yesterday's figures; and there is more offering; small sales of Pennsylvania and Western yellow at 65½@66c, and Western mixed at 64@65c. Oats are in better request, and command very full figures, sales of 3,500 bushels Western white at 46@46½c; 3,000 bushels Western mixed, to arrive at 45c; 3,700 bushels do. do., at 43c; 700 bushels old mixed at 47c; and 2,100 bushels old white, part at 52c, and part on private terms. In Barley we notice further sales of Western at 95@1, and 4,000 bushels Canada on secret terms. In Barley and Malt the transactions are unimportant.

Marriages.

ROBB—CAMPBELL.—On the 17th inst., in the Reformed Church, at M'Connellstown, by the Rev. G. W. Zahniser, G. L. Robb, D. D. S. to Miss Maggie Campbell, all of Huntingdon county.

May the happy couple "live long and prosper."

FOSTER—SPANGLER.—On the 17th in Cassville, by the Rev. G. W. Dunlap, Mr. John M. Foster to Miss E. K. Spangler, all of Huntingdon county.

MOORE—CARTWRIGHT.—On the 17th inst., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. Wm. Moore, of Bedford county, to Miss Anna Cartwright, of Blair county.

FRANK—HOUSEHOLDER.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Long, Mr. Andrew Frank to Miss Mary E. Householder, both of Huntingdon county.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines —cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

KIDDER.—On the 4th inst., at Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, of billious remittent fever, Rev. Wenham Kidder, aged 38 years.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE. Two Brick Houses, with two Frame Stables, and other outbuildings, located on Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, with a well of good water. Possession given immediately. Apply to
oct.23,-3t. HENRY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER
Pat'd February 14 and December 26, 1871, March 12, 1872.
AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
A. R. STEWART & CO.,
Sept. 18, '72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of
COOKING STOVES
West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand
SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.
Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.
ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK
done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 1Ωapril.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building
I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.
These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
GRANT AND WILSON,
GREELEY AND BROWN
CAMPAIGN CAPS,
CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,
with Portraits or any device for all parties.
Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at
WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S,
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
No. 49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
jly3-3m. (Send for Circulars.)

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!
We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

GAS LOAN.
The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.
Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from
$100 to $1,000,
bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.
The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.
By order of the Board of Managers
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
President.
J. W. GREENLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872–tf.

FOR SALE.—
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

Real Estate.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:
No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extenaing back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

A HOUSE, WAGONMAKER SHOP, LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.
No. 2. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Hill street, No. 315, between 3d and 4th streets, extending back two hundred feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lots of J. W. Mattern, Esq., on the East and C. C. North on the West, with a two-story log dwelling house and frame Wagonmaker Shop thereon erected. This is a very desirable location. Terms: One-half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

A HOUSE, BAKERY AND LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.
No. 3. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Mifflin street, no. 209, between 2nd and 3rd streets, extending back two hundred feet to Church Street, adjoining lots of Mrs. Schut on the East and Henry Hazard on the West, with a two story log dwelling house, containing nine rooms, a commodious frame bakery, stable, carriage-shed and other out buildings thereon erected. The house and bakery are well supplied with gas and water. There being and excellent well of water upon the property. Terms: One half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

THREE FENCED LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON.
Three lots under fence on Mifflin street in West Huntingdon, numbered respectively 145, 140 and 133. These lots are most admirable building lots, and centrally located. Terms: One-half cash in hand and the balance in one year, or one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in one year, or will make satisfactory terms with interest.

A LOT ON THE NORTH EAST SIDE OF MIFFLIN STREET.
The Lot on the N. W. corner of Mifflin and 10th streets, in West Huntingdon, with good fence—plank walk—and lot in good order—location desirable. Terms, $200 in hand, balacne in two annual payments, with interest.

A SPLENDID LOT ON MOORE ST.
No. 6. An excellent lot of ground, fronting fifty feet on Moore street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to a fifteen feet alley, and adjoining lot of R. Smith on the east, and L. Richter on the west, and numbered 91 in Thompson's addition. It is under most excellent paling fence, and in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the cheapest properties offered for sale for some time. Terms: one-half in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Possession given any time after the first of October.

A LOT ON MIFFLIN STREET.
No. 7. A splendid lot on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon, No. 294 in the plan of said addition to the borough of Huntingdon. It is well fenced and paved, fronting 50 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley. Price, $400; payable one-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.

TWO LOTS ON MOORE STREET.
No. 8. Two very fine lots, numbered respectively 291 and 299 on Moore street, fronting 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet—not fenced. Price for No. 291, $150, and for No. 299, $175. Payable one half in hand, and the balance in one year with interest.

A SPLENDID FARM IN CLAY TWP.
No. 9. A farm containing 101 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance well-timbered. The improvements are a good dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings. The house is very well finished. There are quite a variety of fruit bearing trees, and is well watered by a never-failing spring at the door. It is located within one-half mile of the East Broad Top Railroad. Price, $2,500. Payable, one-half in hand, and the balance in two annual payments with interest.

A LOT ON WASHINGTON STREET.
No. 10. A Lot on the south side of Washington street, No. 10, in Block 24, second lot west from Eighteenth street. Price very reasonable. Terms to suit purchaser. This is a splendid chance to get a lot cheap for a home. Apply at once.
J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 406 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.
For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN.
[sept.18 tf.

SIX SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED for West School District. Liberal wages will be paid. J. B. FRAZIER, Sec'ty.
[sept.18 tf Shaver's Creek P. O.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.
Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.
Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.
One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.
Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted
Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living in Jackson township, near M'Alevy's Fort, on the estate of Mary Mitchell, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.
JAMES M. STEWART,
Sept.11'72-6t.] Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Andrew Heifner, late of Walker township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN HEIFNER,
T. W. MONTGOMERY,
Sept.11,1872. Executors.

ALL PERSONS having Grain bags in their possession, bearing the brands of any of the undersigned firms, are requested to return them to their respective owners with as little delay as possible. HENRY & CO.,
FISHER & SONS,
ETNIER & FOUST.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE—On and after this date, the undersigned will not furnish bags for the delivery of grain, but will sell bags to our customers at reduced prices.
ETNIER & FOUST,
FISHER & SONS,
HENRY & CO.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated two miles from Mill Creek, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, 85 of which are cleared, and the remainder in good timber. The improvements are a large two-story frame house with 8 rooms, a log barn, and other outbuildings. There are 1000 Peach trees, all bearing; 1000 Concord Grape vines all bearing; an apple orchard of choice fruit, and quite a variety of small fruit. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or address him at Mill Creek, Pa.
S. A. ANDERSON.
july24-3m.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
CAPS, CAPES and TORCHES. Send for *Illustrated Circular and Price List.* CUNNINGHAM & HILL, Manufacturers, No. 204 Church Street, Philadelphia. [june12–4mo

New Advertisement.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.
This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to
JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA
WESTERN
OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner. 42ap1ly.

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.
Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND BUILERS.
"CENTURY" STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.
B. J. DONNELLY & CO.,
Manufacturers, Phila.
Sold only by S. S. SMITH, No. 616 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
$12.25 per cwt.
WARRANTND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
July31-3m

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.
10aprly KENNEDY & CO.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.
$5,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE
of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.
jly3-6m.

THE TRAVELERS' REST HOTEL,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has opened the above named Hotel and is prepared to accommodate travelers. He hopes that a liberal share of patronage will be extended.
y.24,'72.] GEORGE M. GREEN.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
The undersigned have determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in this place, for the purpose selling and purchasing real estate. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate will find our superior facilities for advertising a great advantage. *No Charges will be made for advertising if no sale or purchase is effected.* Give us a call.
J. R. DURBORROW & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

A GOOD CHANCE.
50
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
For sale on
MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.
PIANOS:
$285, $300, $350, $400, up to $1000.
ORGANS:
$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.
AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.
EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.
Now is your time to buy a
A GOOD INSTRUMENT
ON EASY PAYMENTS.
For prices and farther information, write to or call on
E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
No. 416 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
June 5, 1872.

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.
No. 421, Washington Street.
Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of
DRY-GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.
These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.
JOHN HAGEY.
March13,1872.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand
FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,
FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.
ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,
BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

SURPRISING.
It is really surprising how rapidly
Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines
are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use
DR. WENGERT'S
MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS.
For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE
Restorative and Blood Purifier.
Dr. Wengert's Magic Balm
has no superior for the speedy and effectual cure of *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis* and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
THE SAMSON OIL
reed only to be tried to convince the most incredulous that it will cure *Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.*
Dr. Wengert's Hepatica Pills
are an Alternative Cathartic, and can be used for an ordinary Cathartic or Physic, and should always be use in connection with the MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS in severe cases of Fever and Ague. We know that there is continually being palmed upon the people some *wonderful* preparation that is without merit or virtue, therefore the people lose confidence in preparations that do possess virtue. Yet it would certainly be unwise and unreasonable to condemn all the various remedies offered to the public because some are disgraceful humbugs. All we ask is for you to give
Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines
a fair trial, and if they are not deserving of your praise and confidence, then denounce them in your strongest terms.
Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders
are considered the best now in use. *TRY THEM*
All of Dr. Wengert's Family Remedies and Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders, are manufactured by
DR. J. W. WENGERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.
James R. Patton, Druggist, cor. of 3d and Railroad Sts., Huntingdon, Pa., has for sale all the above mentioned Remedies and Powders.
July24,1872-1yr.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.
I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.
Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.
ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.
If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to oil Address, and the medicine, with advice free may follow by next express train to you. ma 15tw

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,
Iron World Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb.28,'72–tf.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,
In from One to Twenty Minutes,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant
Fever and Ague.
Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.
The Great Blood Purifier.
Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $100.
WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for Worms —Pin, Tape etc.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Reselvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel beter, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAP
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.
Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
May 22, 1872.

shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States both in criminal and civil cases.

Sec. 313. That in all suits for the recovery of balances due from postmasters, a copy, duly certified under the seal of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, of the statement of any postmaster, special agent, or other person employed by the Postmaster General or the Auditor for that purpose, that he has mailed a letter to such delinquent postmaster at the postoffice where the indebtedness accrued, or at his last usual place of abode; that a sufficient time has elapsed for said letter to have reached its destination in the ordinary course of the mail; and that payment of such balance has not been received within the time designated in his instructions, shall be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of the United States, or other courts, that a demand has been made for the balance appearing to be due, and afterward allowances are made or credits entered, it shall be necessary to make a further demand for the new balance found to be due.

Sec. 314. That the Postmaster General may discharge from imprisonment any person confined in jail on any judgment in a civil case, obtained in behalf of the Department, if it be made to appear that the defendant has no property of any description; but such release shall not bar a subsequent execution against the property of the defendant on the same judgment.

Sec. 315. That in all cases where a judgment shall have been obtained for a debt or damages due the Postoffice Department, and it shall satisfactorily appear that such judgment, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, cannot be collected by due process of law, the Auditor for the said Department may, with the written consent of the Postmaster General, compromise such judgment, and accept in satisfaction less than the full amount thereof.

Sec. 316. That in all cases of fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or alleged liability for any sum of money by way of damages or otherwise, under any provision of law in relation to the officers, employees, operations, or business of the postal service, the Postmaster General may prescribe such general rules and modes of proceeding as shall appear to be expedient, for the government of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, in ascertaining the fact in each case in which said Auditor shall certify to him that the interests of the Department probably require the exercise of the power conferred by this and the preceding section; and upon the fact being ascertained, said Auditor may, with the written consent of the Postmaster General, mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, remove such disability, or compromise, release, or discharge such claim for such terms as the said Auditor shall deem just and expedient.

Sec. 317. That one-half of all pecuniary penalties and forfeiturs incurred for the violation of any law in relation to the postal service shall be for the use of the person informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other for the use of the United States, except where other disposition thereof is specially provided.

Sec. 318. That in all cases where debts are due from defaulting or delinquent postmasters, contractors, or other officers, agents, or employees of the Postoffice Department, a warrant of attachment may issue against all real and personal property and legal and equitable rights belonging to such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, in the following cases:

First. When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, is non-resident of the district where such officer, agent or employee was appointed, or has departed from such district for the purpose of permanently residing out of the same, or of defrauding the United States, or of avoiding the service of civil process.

Second. When such officer, agent, or employee, and his sureties, or either of them, has conveyed away, or is about to convey away, his property, or any part thereof, or has removed, or is about to remove the same, or any part thereof, from the district wherein it is situated, with intent to defraud the United States.

And when any such property has been removed, certified copies of the warrant may be sent to the marshal of the district into which the same has been removed, under which certified copies he may seize said property and convey it to some convenient point within the jurisdiction of the court from which the warrant originally issued. And alias warrants may be issued in such cases upon due application, and the validity of the warrant first issued shall continue until the return day thereof.

Sec. 319. That application for such warrant of attachment may be made by any district or assistant district attorney, or by any other person authorized by the Postmaster General, before the judge, or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of the United States having original jurisdiction of the cause of action. And such application shall be made upon an affidavit of the applicant, or some other credible person, stating the existence of either of the grounds of attachment enumerated in the preceding section, and upon production of legal evidence of the debt.

Sec. 320. That upon any such application, and upon due order of any judge of the court, or, in his absence, without such order, the clerk shall issue a warrant for the attachment of all the property of any kind belonging to the person specified in the affidavit, which warrant shall be executed with all possible dispatch by the marshal, who shall take the property attached, if personal, into his custody, and hold the same subject to all interlocutory or final orders of the court.

Sec. 321. That any time within twenty days before the return day of such warrant, the party whose property is attached may, on giving notice to the district attorney of his intention, file a plea in abatement, traversing the allegations of the affidavit, or denying the ownership of the property attached to be in the defendants, or either of them, in which case the court may, upon application of either party, order an immediate trial by jury of the issues raised by the affidavit and plea; but the parties may, by consent, wave a trial by jury, in which case the court shall decide the issues raised. Any party claiming ownership of the property attached, and a specific return thereof, shall be confined to the remedy therein afforded, but his right to an action of trespass, or other action for damages, shall not be impaired hereby.

Sec. 322. That when the property attached shall be sold on an interlocutory order of the court, or when it shall be producing any revenue, the money arising from such sale or revenue shall be invested in securities of the United States, under the order of the court, and all accretions shall be held subject to the orders of the same.

Sec. 323. That immediately upon the execution of any such warrant of attachment, the marshal shall cause due publication thereof to be made, in case of absconding debtors for two months, and of non residence for four months. The publication shall be made in some newspaper published in the district where the property is situate, and the details thereof shall be regulated by the order which the warrant is issued.

Sec. 324. That after the first publication of such notice of attachment as required by law, every person indebted to, or having possession of any property belonging to, the said defendants, or either of them, and having knowledge of such notice, shall account and answer for the amount of such debt, and the value of such property; and any disposal or attempt to dispose of any such property, to the injury of the United States, shall be illegal and void. And when the person indebted to, or having possession of the property of, such defendants, or either of them, shall be known to the district attorney or marshal, each officer shall see that personal notice of the attachment is served upon such person; but the want of such notice shall not invalidate the attachment.

Sec. 325. That upon application of the party whose property has been attached, the court, or any judge thereof, may discharge the warrant of attachment as to the property of the applicant, provided such applicant shall execute to the United States a good and sufficient penal bond, in double the value of the property attached, to be approved by a judge of the court, and with condition for the return of said property, or to answer any judgment which may be rendered by the court in the premises.

Sec. 326. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or abridge, in any manner, such rights of the United States as have accrued or been allowed in any district under the former practice of, or the adoption of State laws by, the United States courts.

Sec. 327. That the following acts and parts of acts and resolutions and parts of resolutions are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not be construed to effect or extend to any crimes or offenses heretofore committed, and which are punishable under any law hereby repealed; but all such crimes and offenses shall be prosecuted, determined, and punished according to the said laws, the same as if this act had not passed; nor shall such repeal be construed to affect any appointment to office, or any contract, debt, or demand under or by virtue of the said laws, but all such appointments, contracts, debts, and demands shall have full force and effect, the same as if this act had not passed. That the references to the said acts hereby repealed are to the same as contained in the edition of the Statutes at Large, published by Little, Brown, and Company, under and by virtue of the resolution of March three, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the continuation thereof.

Act of March 3, 1791, chapter 23, volume 1, page 218, in part, namely, section 2.

May 8, 1794, chapter 23, volume 1, page 354, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

March 3, 1797, chapter 19, volume 1, page 509, in part, namely, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

June 22, 1798, chapter 56, volume 1, page 569.

March 2, 1799, chapter 43, volume 1, 733.

December 15, 1800, chapter 1, volume 2, page part, namely, sections 1 and 2.

February 18, 1801, chapter 5, volume 2, page 130, in part, namely, so much as relates to franking and free mail matter of Delegates.

May 3, 1802, chapter 48, volume 2, page 189, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

March 26, 1804, chapter 34, volume 2, page 275, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.

March 3, 1807, chapter 43, volume 2, page 444, in part, namely, section 1.

April 30, 1810, chapter 37, volume 2, page 592.

January 17, 1811, chapter 4, volume 2, page 615.

January 14, 1813, chapter 9, volume 2, page 790.

February 27, 1813, chapter 34, volume 2, page 805.

July 13, 1813, chapter 9, volume 3, page 4.

Act of April 18, 1814, chapter 75, volume 3, page 130, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.

February 27, 1815, chapter 65, volume 3, page 220.

April 9, 1816, chapter 43, volume 3, page 264.

March 3, 1819, chapter 107, volume 3, page 536.

March 13, 1820, chapter 23, volume 3, page 548.

December 19, 1821, chapter 1, volume 3, page 649.

May 8, 1822, chapter 127, volume 3, page 702, in part namely, section 3.

March 3, 1823, chapter 33, volume 3, page 764, in part, namely, section 3.

March 3, 1825, chapter 46, volume 4, page 95, in part, namely, sections 2, 3 and 4.

March 3, 1825, chapter 64, volume 4, page 102.

March 2, 1827, chapter, 61, volume 4, page 238.

March 2, 1827, chapter 62, volume 4, page 239.

May 24, 1828, chapter 99, volume 4, page 303, in part, namely, so much of section 1 as authorizes the employment of additional clerks and fixes their salaries.

May 9, 1836, chapter 59, volume 5, page 17, in part, namely, so much of section 1 as relates to the duties of the Postmaster General.

July 2, 1836, chapter 270, volume 5, page 80.

July 7, 1838, chapter 172, volume 5, page 271, in part, namely, section 2.

January 25, 1839, chapter 4, volume 5, page 314.

July 30, 1842, chapter 107, volume 5, page 498, in part, namely, section 1, and so much of section 3 as authorizes the employment of additional clerks.

August 20, 1842, chapter 255, volume 5, page 538, in part, namely, section 1.

February 15, 1843, chapter 31, volume 5, page 600.

March 3, 1845, chapter 43, volume 5, page 732.

March 3, 1845, chapter 69, volume 5, page 748.

March 3, 1845, chapter 71, volume 5, page 752, in part, namely, section 8.

March 1, 1847, chapter 33, volume 9, page 147.

March 2, 1847, chapter 37, volume 9, page 152, in part, namely, the several provisons in section 5, relating to the compensation of duty postmasters and the franking privlege to the same, and authorizing the employment of the Assistant Postmasters General as special agents, and allowing them compensation therefor, and all of section 3.

March 3, 1847, chapter 63, volume 9, page 188, in part, namely, sections 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

May 17, 1848, chapter 43, volume 9, page 230.

May 27, 1848, chapter 47, volume 9, page 231, in part, namely, section 4.

June 27, 1848, chapter 79, volume 9, page 241.

August 14, 1848, chapter 165, volume 9, page 306, in part, namely, section 3.

March 2, 1849, chapter 89, volume 9, page 353.

May 15, 1850, chapter 10, volume 9, page 423, in part, namely, section 2.

September, 27, 1850, chapter 75, volume 9, page 473, in part, namely, section 2.

March 3, 1851, chapter 20, volume 9, page 587.

Act of March 3, 1851, chapter 21, volume 9, page 591, in part, namely, sections 2, 3 and 4.

March 3, 1851, chapter 48, volume 9, page 637, in part, namely, section 2.

August 30, 1852, chapter, 98, volume 10, page 38.

August 31, 1852, chapter 111, volume 10, page 110, in part, namely, sections 2 and 3.

August 31, 1852, chapter 113, volume 10, page 121, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

March 3, 1853, chapter 97, volume 10, page 189, in part, namely, so much of section 3 as relates to clerks in the Post Office Department.

March 3, 1853, chapter 103, volume 10, 225 to part, namely, sections 3, 4 and 5.

March 3, 1853, chapter 146, volume 10, page 249, in part, namely, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

February 2, 1854, chapter 8, volume 10, page 266.

April 22, 1854, chapter 52, volume 10, page 276, in part, namely, so much of sections 1, 2 and 3 as relates to the salaries of clerks and officers of the Post Office Department.

May 31, 1854, chapter 60, volume 10, page 290, in part, namely, section 4.

June 22, 1854, chapter 61, volume 10, page 298.

July 27, 1854, chapter 109, volume 10, page 312.

August 4, 1854, chapter 242, volume 10, page 546, in part, namely, so much of section 6 as provides for additional clerks to the Postmaster General and the sixth Auditor.

August 5, 1854, chapter 270, volume 10, page 588, in part, namely, section 4.

March 3, 1855, chapter 173, volume 10, page 614.

March 3, 1855, chapter 201, volume 10, page 638, in part, namely, sections 1, 2, 4 and 5.

August 18, 1856, chapter 129, volume 11, page 62, in part, namely, section 4.

January 2, 1857, chapter 2, volume 11, page 153.

May 24, 1858, chapter 46, volume 11, page 293.

June 12, 1858, chapter 154, volume 11, page 319, in part, namely, section 12.

June 14, 1858, chapter 162, volume 11, page 337, in part, namely, section 2

June 14, 1858, chapter 164, volume 11, page 364, in part, namely, sections 4 and 5

April 3, 1860, chapter 11, volume 12, page 11

April 6, 1860, chapter 13, volume 12, page 11

June 15, 1860, chapter, 131, volume 12, page 37, in part, namely, the several provisos of section 1, and all of sections 2 and 4

February 27, 1861, chapter 57, volume 12, page 151, in part, namely, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 and so much of section 16 as relates to the rate of postage on printed matter between the States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains and the States and Territories on the Pacific

February 28, 1861, chapter 61, volume 12, page 177

March 2, 1861, chapter 73, volume 12, page 204, in part, namely, sections 2, 4 and 5

July 24, 1861, chapter 12, volume 12, page 272

January 21, 1862, chapter 9, volume 12, page 332

April 16, 1862, chapter 56, volume 12, page 379 Gen 118——4

Act of April 17, 1862, chapter 58, volume 12, page 381, in part, namely, section 4

June 2, 1862, chapter 95, volume 12, page 413, in part, namely, sections 2 and 3

July 16, 1862, chapter 188, volume 12, page 588

March 3, 1863, chapter 71, volume 12, page 701.

January 22, 1864, chapter 4, volume 13, page 2

March 16, 1864, chapter 35, volume 13, page 30

March 25, 1864, chapter 40, volume 13, page 36, in part, namely, sections, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

June 1, 1864, chapter 102, volume 13, page 95

June 25, 1864, chapter 155, volume 13, page 184, in part, namely, section 6.

July 1, 1864, chapter 197, volume 13, page 335.

July 4, 1864, chapter 241, volume 13, page 382.

January 20, 1865, chapter 16, volume 13, page 421.

February 23, 1765, chapter 47, vol me 13, page 432.

March 3, 1865, chapter 89, volume 13, page 504.

March 3, 1865, chapter 96, volume 13, page 515.

March 3, 1865, chapter 97, volume 13, page 516, in part, namely, sections 1 2 and 5.

February 10, 1866, chapter 9, volume 14, page 3.

February 16, 1866, chapter 10, volume 14, page 3.

May, 18, 1866, chapter 85, volume 14, page 48, in part, namely, sections 3 and 4.

June 12, 1866, chapter 114, volume 14, page 59.

July 13, 1866, chapter 184, volume 14, page 98, in part, namely, section 65.

July 28, 1866, chapter 297, volume 14, page 324, in part, namely, the provision in section 1, relating to the pay of female folders in the dead letter office.

January 22, 1867, chapter 11, volume 14, page 378.

February 18, 1867, chapter 41, volume 14, page 393, in part, namely, section 2.

February 18, 1867, chapter 43, volume 14, page 395, in part, namely, section 2.

March 9, 1868, chapter 22, volume 15, page 40, in part, namely, so much as relates to the printing of postal conventions, and confers the franking privilege on the Congressional Printer.

July 27, 1868, chapter 246, volume 15, page 194.

Resolution of April 3, 1828, number 1, volume 4, page 320

January 13, 1931, number 1, volume 4, page 495.

October 12, 1837, number 1, volume 5, page 207.

June 15, 1844, number 14, volume 5, page 718.

Februaay 2), 1845, number 4, volume 5, page 796.

July 12, 1852, number 14, volume 10, page 174, in part, namely, section 1.

August 6, 1852, number 16, volume 10, page 117.

March 3, 1863, number 35, volume 12, page 830.

June 6, 1866, number 45 volume 14, page 357.

March 2, 1868, number 14, volume 15, page 248.

Act of March 3, 1871, chapter 121, volume 16, page 572, in part namely, section 4.

April 27, 1872, relating to proposals and contracts for transportation of the mails, and for other purposes.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

An Important Invention for Gas Works and Iron Smelters

The manufacture of a new and important material has lately been established in Bridgeport, Conn., the details of which we think will interest the fraternity of gas engineers, and also those iron establishments using gas furnaces. The materials employed are used as substitutes for lime in purifying boxes (as now generally employed in gas works) require no change of apparatus, and entirely rid the gas of its sulphur and ammonia compounds at one and the same operation. It is simple in operation, and when compared to lime produces enormous results, at the same time being entirely free from the disagreeable smell attending the removal of lime. It can be seen in operation at the gas works in Bridgeport, and from their books we take an average of the past six months operations as follows: One pushel of the material purifies perfectly over 30,000 cubic feet of gas from sulphur, and 50,000 cubic feet fron ammonia (no perceptable trace of either can be perceived with the most delicate tests), lime purifying to average about 4,500 cubic feet per bushel from sulphur alone, it follows that this material lasts not only from 6 to 8 times as long, but dispenses with the labor to constantly chaage so much lime. Another, and probably the greatest feature in the use of this material, and which will readily recommend itself to engineers, is the fact of entirely doing away with "scrubbing" of gas by water, the ammonia being absorbed by the material. This by actual experience gives an additional yield of from 200 to 750 cubic feet per ton of coals used. Westmoreland is used at Bridgeport, and gives about 300 cubic feet increase, and an additional illuminating power of from 2 to 3 candles. This statement seems to need some explanation, but the simple fact of atopping the water washing, and saving the elegant and rich hydro-carbon gases, that are drenched into the tars, is all the explanation required, and we think will satisfy any engineer. If not a pyrometric test of gas from the hydraulic main purified by means of this material and from the holders when purified by water and lime will convince any skeptic. It follows again that the use of cannel coal can be dispensed with as there is sufficient illuminating qualities in our gas as originally made, if it were not deteriorated by washing for the ammonia impurity. So much for the material and its uses, our space being limited we of courae cannot go into details. In the remanufacture the sulphur and ammonia are removed from the material, and by a peculiar process the original substance is brought again into condition to absorb sulphur and ammonia. This can again and again go on, the limit being only natural wastes of handling. This is an entirely new branch of industry in our country, and when one looks at the enormous deposits of coal that will not admit of being worked by reason of the excess of sulphur, it will be seen how valuable a discovery like the above becomes, and how even the once dreaded sulphur can be brought into a substance and become of value. This invention was discovered by W. H. Adams, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who can give any information wanted concerning it, and it is now first made known to the scientific public by this journal.—*Pittsburgh Iron World.*

The Death of Wm. H Seward.

The death of William H. Seward is an event which will attract universal attention, as it recalls at once the life and labors of one of the most distinguished of Americans.

Mr. Seward was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 16, 1801. His ancestors were of Welch extraction on his father's side, and of Irish on his mother's. At the age of 9 years he was sent to the academy at Goshen, among whose pupils had been Noah Webster and Aaron Burr. At 15 he went to the Union College and subsequently was a teacher in Georgia, where he received his first unfavorable impressions of negro slavery. In 1822 he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Auburn, New York, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Miller, whose youngest daughter he married in 1824. He entered politics by presiding at a convention of young men who favored the re-election of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and in 1830 entered the State Senate. In August, 1830, he was elected to the State Senate as the Anti-Mason candidate, and in 1834 was nominated for Governor by the Whigs, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. In 1838 he was renominated to the same office by the same party, and was elected by 10,000 majority over his former competitor. In 1849 Mr. Seward was elected to the United States Senate, and was re-elected in 1825, and completed his term with the incoming of the Lincoln Administration, when he was made secretary of State under Mr Lincoln, and retained the office under Mr. Johnson's Administration. He had been in 1860 a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and will be remembered in history as one of the founders of the Republican party, notwithstanding his leaning towards Johnson's policy, which lost him many political friends. The attack made upon him by Payne at the time of the assassination of Lincoln, nearly caused Mr. Seward's death, and afterwards affected his health. When he resigned the Secretaryship of State he retired entirely from public life, and spent the last few years of his life in travel or literary work. In 1869 he visited the Pacific coast and Mexico, and in 1870 started upon the tour of the world, visiting San Francisco, Japan, China, India, Turkey and Europe, and being everywhere received with honor. At the time of his death he was engaged on a comprehensive history of his travels, which, even if incomplete, will be valuable. He was one of the ablest of American statesmen, and made a profound impression upon his age.—*Philadelphia Post.*

Thanksgiving Day.

The President has set apart Thursday, November 28, as a day of Thanksgiving, and has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, The revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past and publicly to thank the Almighty for His mercies and His blessings;

And whereas, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose Government is their creature, subject to their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law, who during the last twelve months have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed:

Now, therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the 28th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgments to God for His kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. Grant.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather-boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

no15

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—
HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
Wm. A. Fleming, Sec'y. [jan3 72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan. 17, 1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING GO TO THE "JOURNAL" BUILDING.

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES.

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES.

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 33
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton,	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley,	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	Way Passenger	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harrisbu'g Accom.	Mail	Philadel'a Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 05	....
10	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	....
18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	....
24	6 25	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	....
40	6 36	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 30	11 15
57	6 54	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 13	....
07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 05	....
14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	....
35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	....
49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 25	....
55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after all th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Niag'ra Ex	Buffalo Ex
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buff'lo Ex	Accom't'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 3 00	10 45 A. M.	6 50
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

Dec, 20, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Monday, May 6th, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 5.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4 30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m, for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets. to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

may15,72.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

Also

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new Building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.